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Gibert's French Manual.

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A

**F R E N C H**  
**PRONOUNCING GRAMMAR**

FOR

**YOUNG STUDENTS.**

WITH A VOCABULARY OF THE NAMES OF FAMILIAR OBJECTS AND  
CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES.

**By M. GIBERT.**

**BOSTON:**

**DE VRIES, IBARRA, & CO., PUBLISHERS.**

**NEW YORK: LEYPOLDT & HOLT; F. W. CHRISTERN.**

**PHILADELPHIA: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.**

**ST. LOUIS: CONRAD WITTER.**

**1868.**

KD 32852



Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1867, by  
DE VRIES, IBARRA, AND COMPANY,  
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

CAMBRIDGE:  
STEREOTYPED AND PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON.

## INTRODUCTION.

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THE new features of this work consist, —

1st, In the illustration of all the sounds of the French language by means of short and easy lessons. Each lesson introduces one sound at a time, beginning with the simplest elements, and gradually leading the student through all the peculiarities of the French pronunciation. Each sound is illustrated by a few words to be committed to memory. These are followed by French and English exercises for translation, intended to make the sounds and words familiar by repetition.

2d, In the selection, for the illustration of the sounds, of words and expressions of daily use, also of those persons and tenses of verbs the most needed for conversation. This selection has been so carefully made, that the young student, after having mastered the lessons in the book, will find himself in possession of an extensive and useful vocabulary.

3d, In the syllabifying of all the words introduced for the first time, thus removing the greatest obstacle met by beginners in their attempts to acquire a correct pronunciation.

The advantages of this method will be obvious to any one who has experience in teaching the French language, and knows how difficult it is for beginners to pronounce the words of the vocabularies forming an essential feature of the works heretofore placed in their hands. The pronunciation is here indicated on the same plan adopted for the Elementary and Second Readers, so that the use of one book may better impress on the young minds the principles developed in the others.

This work being intended for young pupils, we have avoided introducing into it any thing calculated to embarrass or retard their progress. We have added to the Course short vocabularies of the names of familiar objects; also a few of those conversational phrases which all beginners are anxious to acquire. These may be learned with advantage while the pupils are reviewing the book. Our aim, in short, in this as in our previous attempts, has been *to secure the best results at the least cost*; a method which, we hope, will not fail to be appreciated by teachers and pupils.

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# PRONOUNCING FRENCH GRAMMAR.

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## SECTION I.

### SIMPLE VOWELS.

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#### FIRST LESSON.

#### PREMIÈRE LEÇON.

*a* sounded as *a* in *mass*.

cat,	chat, m.	dish, plat, m.
rat,	rat, m.	papa, pa pa.
stocking,	bas, m.	has, a.

**REMARK.** — With a few exceptions, which will be given hereafter, consonants are not sounded at the close of French words.

*e* sounded as *æ* in *but*.

the, *le*, before a masculine noun beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirate.

this or that, *ce*, before a masculine noun beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirate.

of, from, *de*.

the stocking,	le bas.	that stocking, ce bas.
the dish,	le plat.	this dish, ce plat.
the cat,	le chat.	the rat, le rat.
of papa,	de papa.	of that cat, de ce chat.

Papa has the cat, Papa a le chat.

The cat has the rat, Le chat a le rat.

## EXERCICE 1.

Le chat de papa. Papa a le bas. Papa a ce bas. Le chat a le rat. Le chat a ce rat. Le chat a le bas de papa. Papa a le rat. Papa a ce plat. Le plat de papa.

## THÈME 1.

Papa has the stocking. The dish of that cat. The cat has the rat. Papa has that dish. The cat of papa has the rat. Papa has that stocking. That cat has the rat. Papa has the cat. The cat has the stocking of papa.

## SECOND LESSON.

## DEUXIÈME LEÇON.

*e* not sounded at the close of words of more than one syllable.

lady, <i>da me.</i>	salad, <i>sa la de, f.</i>
table, <i>ta ble, f.</i>	madam, <i>ma da me.</i>
placé, <i>pla ce, f.</i>	decanter, <i>ca ra fe, f.</i>

the, *la*, before a feminine noun beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirate.

my, *ma*, before a feminine noun beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirate.

the table, <i>la table.</i>	my table, <i>ma table.</i>
the place, <i>la place.</i>	my decanter, <i>ma carafe.</i>
the salad of the lady, <i>la salade de la dame.</i>	
Madam has my place, <i>Madame a ma place.</i>	

## EXERCICE 2.

Papa a ma place. Le chat de la dame. La salade de papa. Madame a ce bas. Papa a ma table. La carafe de madame. La place de ma table. La dame a ma salade. Papa a la carafe. Madame a le bas de papa.

## THÈME 2.

The lady has the cat of papa. Papa has my decanter. The table of madam. The place of that cat. That cat has the stocking of the lady. Madam has my place. The lady has the salad of papa. Papa has my table. The cat of the lady has the stocking of papa.

## THIRD LESSON.

## TROISIÈME LEÇON.

*é* sounded as *a* in *fate*.

thimble,	<i>dé</i> , m.	been,	<i>é té</i> .
wheat,	<i>blé</i> , m.	spoiled,	<i>gâ té</i> .
coffee,	<i>café</i> , m.	thrown,	<i>je té</i> .
meat-pie,	<i>pâ té</i> , m.	sofa,	<i>ca na pé</i> , m.

REMARK.—The circumflex accent, placed over a vowel other than *e*, lengthens, but does not change, its sound.

the thimble,	<i>le dé</i> .	that thimble,	<i>ce dé</i> .
the coffee,	<i>le café</i> .	that wheat,	<i>ce blé</i> .
the meat-pie,	<i>le pâté</i> .	the sofa,	<i>le canapé</i> .

The meat-pie has been spoiled, *Le pâté a été gâté*.

The cat has thrown the coffee, *Le chat a jeté le café*.

## EXERCICE 3.

Le dé de madame. Le blé de papa. La dame a gâté ce pâté. Papa a jeté le blé. Le canapé a été gâté. Le chat a jeté le café de papa. Madame a jeté ce dé. Le chat a gâté le canapé. Le blé de papa a été gâté.

## THÈME 3.

Madam has spoiled the coffee of papa. The cat has thrown that thimble. That wheat has been spoiled. Papa has the

meat-pie. The meat-pie of papa has been spoiled. Papa has thrown the coffee of the lady. That cat has spoiled the sofa of madam. Papa has the thimble of the lady.

## FOURTH LESSON.

## QUATRIÈME LEÇON.

*è* sounded as *e* in *ebb*.

father,	<i>père.</i>	Adela,	<i>Adèle.</i>
mother,	<i>mère.</i>	very, very much,	<i>très.</i>
brother,	<i>frère.</i>	I. I prefer,	<i>Je. Je préfère.</i>
zeal,	<i>zèle, m.</i>	near,	<i>près de.</i>
the father,	<i>le père.</i>	the brother,	<i>le frère.</i>
the zeal,	<i>le zèle.</i>	my mother,	<i>ma mère.</i>

very much spoiled, *très-gâté.*  
 near my mother, *près de ma mère*  
 Adela prefers the brother, *Adèle préfère le frère.*

## EXERCICE 4.

Le père de ma mère. Je préfère Adèle. Le frère de la dame a été très-gâté. Le zèle de madame. Adèle préfère le père. Je préfère le frère. Adèle a été près de ma mère. Le zèle de ce frère. Très-près de madame.

## THÈME 4.

Papa prefers Adela. I prefer the brother of the lady. Very near my mother. The brother of my mother has been very much spoiled. Adela prefers the coffee. I prefer the meat-pie. The zeal of my mother. The father has been near the lady. The lady has spoiled Adela. Madam prefers the father.

## FIFTH LESSON.

## CINQUIÈME LEÇON.

*ê* sounded as *ai* in *fair*.

head,	<i>tê te</i> , f.	same,	<i>mê me</i> .
birthday,	<i>fê te</i> , f.	cream,	<i>crê me</i> , f.
beast,	<i>bê te</i> , f.	priest,	<i>prê tre</i> .
dream,	<i>rê ve</i> , m.	window,	<i>fenê tre</i> , f.

his, her, its, *sa*, before a feminine noun beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirate.

the cream,	<i>la crème</i> .	his or her cream,	<i>sa crème</i> .
the beast,	<i>la bête</i> .	his or her head,	<i>sa tête</i> .
the priest,	<i>le prêtre</i> .	his or her mother,	<i>sa mère</i> .
the birthday,	<i>la fête</i> .	the window,	<i>la fenê tre</i> .
the same birthday,		<i>la même fête</i> .	
the same place,		<i>la même place</i> .	

## EXERCICE 5.

La même tête. La fête de la dame. Ce prêtre a sa mère.  
La tête de ce chat. Adèle a jeté sa crème. Le rêve de ma mère.  
Le chat a la tête de ce rat. La fenê tre de ce prêtre.  
La même bête. Je préfère la crème de sa mère.

## THÈME 5.

The birthday of his mother. The same birthday. I prefer the cream of the lady. The priest has the same place. That dream has been spoiled. Near his head. The father prefers that priest. The window of his mother. Near the beast. Adela has her cream.

## SIXTH LESSON.

## SIXIÈME LEÇON.

*i*, *y* sounded as *e* in *me*.

bed,	<i>lit</i> , m.	Paris,	<i>Pa ris</i> , m.
small, little,	<i>pe tit</i> .	pipe,	<i>pi pe</i> , f.

friend,	<i>a mi</i> , m.	lyre,	<i>ly re</i> , f.
type,	<i>ty pe</i> , m.	noon,	<i>mi di</i> .
book,	<i>li vre</i> , m.	finished,	<i>fini</i> .
at, to,	<i>à</i> .	I read,	<i>Je lis</i> .
at noon,	<i>à midi</i> .	at or to Paris,	<i>à Paris</i> .
the bed,	<i>le lit</i> .	the book,	<i>le livre</i> .
the pipe,	<i>la pipe</i> .	his pipe,	<i>sa pipe</i> .
	the little bed,	<i>le petit lit</i> .	
	that little friend,	<i>ce petit ami</i> .	

## EXERCICE 6.

Le lit de ce petit ami. Je lis ce petit livre. Madame a fini le livre à midi. Ce petit ami a été à Paris. Papa a fini sa pipe. Je lis à midi. Adèle a fini ce petit livre. Je préfère le petit lit. La dame a gâté ce livre.

## THÈME 6.

The lady has thrown the pipe. I read the book near that little bed. Madam has been at Paris. The bed of that little friend. Adela has finished the book. That book has been spoiled. I prefer Paris. The brother of the lady has finished his pipe. I read that book at noon.

## SEVENTH LESSON.

## SEPTIÈME LEÇON.

*o* sounded as *o* in *no*.

word,	<i>mot</i> , m.	Leo,	<i>Lé o</i> .
big, large,	<i>gros</i> .	loto,	<i>lo to</i> , m.
foolish,	<i>sot</i> .	domino,	<i>do mi no</i> , m.
too, too much,	<i>trop</i> .	pretty,	<i>jo li</i> .
not,	<i>ne — pas</i> ( <i>ne</i> before the verb, <i>pas</i> after it).		

I prefer,	<i>Je préfère</i> .	I do not prefer,	<i>Je ne préfère pas</i> .
I read,	<i>Je lis</i> .	I do not read,	<i>Je ne lis pas</i> .

the loto,	<i>le loto.</i>	the domino,	<i>le domino.</i>
too pretty,	<i>trop joli.</i>	too much spoiled,	<i>trop gâté.</i>
		that big book,	<i>ce gros livre.</i>
		the foolish friend,	<i>le sot ami.</i>

### EXERCICE 7.

Je lis ce mot. Je ne lis pas trop. Léo a le joli loto. Je préfère le domino. Je ne préfère pas ce gros livre. Léo a été trop sot. Papa a le gros chat de Léo. Je lis ce joli mot. Je ne lis pas ce sot livre. Léo a le gros domino. Je lis trop. Je préfère ce joli mot.

## THÈME 7.

Leo has been very foolish. I read too much. I do not read that big book. Papa has the small domino. I prefer the big domino. I do not prefer that word. Leo has been too pretty. The brother of the lady has the domino. I prefer the pretty loto. The foolish friend of Leo has been too much spoiled.

## EIGHTH LESSON.

## HUITIÈME LEÇON.

*o* sounded as *o* in *not*.

dress,	<i>rô be, f.</i>	school,	<i>é co le, f.</i>
fashion,	<i>mo de, f.</i>	word (promise),	<i>pa ro le, f.</i>
door,	<i>por te, f.</i>	our,	<i>no tre.</i>
wedding,	<i>no ce, f.</i>	your,	<i>vo tre.</i>
I carry,	<i>Je por te.</i>	I do not carry,	<i>Je ne por te pas.</i>
He. He carries,	<i>Il. Il porte.</i>	He does not carry,	<i>Il ne porte pas.</i>
He prefers,	<i>Il préfère.</i>	He does not prefer,	<i>Il ne préfère pas.</i>
our school,	<i>notre école.</i>	your dress,	<i>votre robe.</i>
the door,	<i>la porte.</i>	the fashion,	<i>la mode.</i>
the dress,	<i>la robe.</i>	the wedding,	<i>la noce.</i>
at the wedding.	<i>à la noce.</i>	to your school,	<i>à votre école.</i>



the same dress,	<i>la même robe.</i>
he carries the book,	<i>il porte le livre.</i>
he prefers your dress,	<i>il préfère votre robe.</i>

## EXERCICE 8.

Je porte votre robe. Je ne porte pas la robe de votre mère. Madame a été à la noce. Papa a votre parole. Il préfère la mode de votre robe. Il ne préfère pas ma robe. Léo a été à notre école. Il porte la robe, il ne porte pas le livre. Adèle a été à la porte. La mode de Paris. Je porte la même robe.

## THÈME 8.

Near the door of our school. Papa has been at the wedding of your brother. He carries the dress of the lady. He does not carry your dress. My mother has your word. I prefer the same dress. I do not prefer your dress. Your friend has been at the wedding. He prefers the fashion from Paris. I carry the book to your school. I do not carry the dress.

## NINTH LESSON.

## NEUVIÈME LEÇON.

*u* sounded nearly as *u* in *duet*.

seen,	<i>vu.</i>	moon,	<i>lu ne, f.</i>
read,	<i>lu.</i>	plum,	<i>pru ne, f.</i>
skirt,	<i>ju pe, f.</i>	sugar,	<i>su cre, m.</i>
mule,	<i>mu le, f.</i>	pen,	<i>plu me, f.</i>

a, an, one, *u ne*, before a feminine noun.

he has, *il a.*

he has not, *il n'a pas.*

REMARK. — The *e* of *ne* is dropped before a vowel or *h* mute.

a plum,	<i>une prune.</i>	a skirt,	<i>une jupe.</i>
the mule,	<i>la mule.</i>	the moon,	<i>la lune.</i>
the skirt,	<i>la jupe.</i>	the plum,	<i>la prune.</i>
the sugar,	<i>le sucre.</i>	my pen,	<i>ma plume.</i>
He has a plum,	<i>Il a une prune.</i>		
He has not the sugar,	<i>Il n'a pas le sucre.</i>		

## EXERCICE 9.

Papa a une mule. Il n'a pas votre mule. Il a vu votre plume. Il n'a pas vu ma plume. Je porte une jupe. Il porte le sucre. Léo a lu votre livre. Il n'a pas lu ce mot. Je préfère une prune. Notre petit ami a vu la lune. Il n'a pas vu la mule de papa. Il a une prune. Il n'a pas le sucre.

## THÈME 9.

I carry the skirt of your dress. Your little friend prefers a plum. He has seen the mule. He has not seen the moon. Leo has the sugar. He has my pen. He prefers your pen. Adela has read that book. I carry the same skirt. Papa has the mule. He has not the sugar. Madam has a pretty skirt. He prefers your skirt. Your brother has a plum.

## SECTION II.

## CONSONANTS WHICH HAVE TWO SOUNDS.

## TENTH LESSON.

## DIXIÈME LEÇON.

\* c before a, o, u, sounded as k in *kid*.

map, card,	<i>car te, f.</i>	lived,	<i>vé cu.</i>
rope,	<i>cor de, f.</i>	anger,	<i>co lè re.</i>
curate,	<i>cu ré.</i>	comrade,	<i>ca ma ra de.</i>

*c* before *e*, *é*, *è*, *i*, *y*, sounded as *c* in *cent*:

wax, <i>ci re</i> .	here, <i>i ci</i> .
this, <i>ce ci</i> .	celery, <i>cé le ri</i> , m.
that, <i>ce là</i> .	success, <i>suc cès</i> , m.

him or it, *le*, before the verb.

I prefer him,	<i>Je le préfère</i> .
I do not prefer him,	<i>Je ne le préfère pas</i> .
I carry it,	<i>Je le porte</i> .
I do not carry it,	<i>Je ne le porte pas</i> .

the curate, <i>le curé</i> .	the wax, <i>la cire</i> .
the rope, <i>la corde</i> .	the celery, <i>le céleri</i> .
the success, <i>le succès</i> .	a map, <i>une carte</i> .

#### EXERCICE 10.

Je porte le céleri ici. Je le porte. Je ne le porte pas. Il préfère ceci. Il ne préfère pas cela. Votre camarade a fini sa carte. Papa a vu votre curé. Il préfère notre curé. Je le préfère. Je ne le préfère pas. Votre camarade a vécu ici. Il a la cire, il n'a pas la corde. Léo a la corde de la mule.

#### THÈME 10.

Your comrade has a map. He has not the wax. I carry this. He carries that. I carry it. I do not carry it. The curate has lived here. I prefer your comrade. I prefer him. I do not prefer him. He has seen our curate. He carries the celery here. He does not carry the rope of the mule. He has seen the success of your comrade.

#### ELEVENTH LESSON.

#### ONZIÈME LEÇON.

*g*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, sounded as *g* in *gust*.

gauze, <i>ga ze</i> , f.	grasshopper, <i>ci ga le</i> , f.
gulf, <i>gol fe</i> , m.	vegetable, <i>lé gu me</i> , m.
throat, <i>gor ge</i> , f.	face, <i>fi gu re</i> , f.

*g*, before *e*, *é*, *è*, *ê*, *i*, *y*, sounded as *s* in *pleasure*.

cage,	<i>ca ge</i> , f.	disturbed,	<i>gê né</i> .
page,	<i>pa ge</i> , f.	light,	<i>lé gè re</i> .
lodging,	<i>lo gis</i> , m.	Egypt,	<i>E gyp te</i> , f.
I keep,	<i>Je gar de</i> .	He keeps,	<i>Il gar de</i> .
	He keeps it,		<i>Il le garde</i> .
	He does not keep it,		<i>Il ne le garde pas</i> .
	He has it,		<i>Il l'a</i> .
	He has it not,		<i>Il ne l'a pas</i> .

REMARK. — The *e* of *le* and *de* is dropped before a vowel or *h* mute.

Egypt,	<i>l'Egypte</i> .	of Egypt,	<i>d'Egypte</i> .
the cage,	<i>la cage</i> .	his page,	<i>sa page</i> .
the throat,	<i>la gorge</i> .	the map,	<i>la carte</i> .
my face,	<i>ma figure</i> .	the lodging,	<i>le logis</i> .
	a light dress,		<i>une robe légère</i> .
	the map of Egypt,		<i>la carte d'Egypte</i> .

#### EXERCICE 11.

Je préfère une gaze légère. Je garde la robe de gaze. Votre ami a la cage. Il l'a. Il ne l'a pas. Papa a vu ce golfe. Il a vu l'Egypte. Adèle a lu une page de ce livre. Léo a une cigale. Notre camarade a gêné votre père. Je garde ce logis. Je le garde. Je ne le garde pas. Il préfère ce légume. Adèle a vu la figure de votre camarade.

#### THÈME 11.

Leo has the cage. He has it. He has it not. He prefers my face. I prefer your face. He has the map of Egypt. I carry a light dress. Papa has disturbed your friend. He keeps this lodging. He keeps it. He does not keep it. I prefer that vegetable. He has seen the throat of your brother. Our comrade has finished his page. He has read a page.

## TWELFTH LESSON.

## DOUZIÈME LEÇON.

*s* sounded as *s* in *so*.

so,	<i>si.</i>	will be,	<i>se ra.</i>
on, upon,	<i>sur.</i>	waist,	<i>cor sa ge, m.</i>
wise, good,	<i>sage.</i>	Saturday,	<i>sa me di, m.</i>

*s* between two vowels sounded as *z* in *zone*.

rose,	<i>ro se, f.</i>	shaved,	<i>ra sé.</i>
Lizzie,	<i>Li se.</i>	cherry,	<i>ce ri se, f.</i>
vase,	<i>va se, f.</i>	visit,	<i>vi si te, f.</i>

I desire,

*Je dé si re.*

I do not desire,

*Je ne désire pas.*

He desires it,

*Il le désire.*

He does not desire it, *Il ne le désire pas.*

the rose, *la rose.*

a rose, *une rose.*

the waist, *le corsage.*

a cherry, *une cerise.*

her dress, *sa robe.*

his visit, *sa visite.*

Lizzie desires a rose,

*Lise désire une rose.*

Lizzie does not desire a cherry,

*Lise ne désire pas une cerise.*

## EXERCICE 12.

Le corsage de la robe sera fini samedi. Madame désire une robe. Madame ne désire pas ce joli vase. Je ne le désire pas. Lise a été si sage. Papa sera ici samedi à midi. Il désire votre visite. Il ne désire pas ma visite. Lise a une cerise. Je préfère ce vase sur la table. Le corsage sera très-joli. Léo a été rasé samedi.

## THÈME 12.

Madam desires the waist of her dress. I desire it. I do not desire it. Lizzie will be here Saturday at noon. I desire a cherry. He desires a rose. I keep that little vase on the table. Leo will be so good. He has the rose. He has it.

He has it not. Papa has been shaved at noon. Lizzie desires his visit. That vase will be so pretty. He desires it. He does not desire it.

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### SECTION III.

#### COMPOUND VOWELS.

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#### THIRTEENTH LESSON. TREIZIÈME LEÇON.

*ou* sounded as *oo* in *too*.

or,	<i>ou.</i>	hen, chicken,	<i>pou le, f.</i>
neck,	<i>cou, m.</i>	soup,	<i>sou pe, f.</i>
sweet,	<i>doux.</i>	plaything,	<i>jou jou, m.</i>
all,	<i>tout.</i>	jewel,	<i>bi jou, m.</i>
under,	<i>sous.</i>	saucer,	<i>sou cou pe, f.</i>
I cut,		<i>Je cou pe.</i>	
I do not cut,		<i>Je ne cou pe pas.</i>	
He cuts it,		<i>Il le coupe.</i>	
He does not cut it,		<i>Il ne le coupe pas.</i>	
the neck,	<i>le cou.</i>	the hen,	<i>la poule.</i>
the soup,	<i>la soupe.</i>	the plaything,	<i>le joujou.</i>
a vase,	<i>un vase.</i>	a saucer,	<i>une soucoupe.</i>
under the saucer,		<i>sous la soucoupe.</i>	
all the sugar,		<i>tout le sucre.</i>	

#### EXERCICE 13.

Papa coupe le cou de la poule. Il ne coupe pas le pâté. Je le coupe. Votre café sera trop doux. Il désire ce joujou ou ce bijou. Je préfère le bijou. Lise garde la soucoupe. Je coupe tout le pâté. Il ne le coupe pas. Sous votre sou-

coupe ou sous la table. Il porte le joujou de votre camarade.  
Il a la soupe, il n'a pas la poule.

## THÈME 13.

He keeps all the sugar. Leo has that pretty plaything; he has not that jewel. Papa cuts the neck of the hen. He cuts it; I do not cut it. Leo desires the soup; he does not desire the chicken. I desire a saucer or a vase. He carries the plaything of your little friend. I keep that pretty jewel. The coffee will be too sweet. He has the neck of the chicken. Under the book or under the saucer.

## FOURTEENTH LESSON. QUATORZIÈME LEÇON.

*an* sounded as *an* in *want*.

bench,	<i>banc</i> , m.	mamma,	<i>ma man</i> .
white,	<i>blanc</i> .	learned,	<i>sa vant</i> .
great, large,	<i>grand</i> .	before,	<i>a vant</i> .
aunt,	<i>tan te</i> .	danced,	<i>dan sé</i> .
ribbon,	<i>ru ban</i> , m.	orange,	<i>o ran ge</i> , f.

I eat,	<i>Je man ge</i> .
I do not eat,	<i>Je ne man ge pas</i> .
He eats,	<i>Il mange</i> .
He does not eat,	<i>Il ne mange pas</i> .
I ask for,	<i>Je de man de</i> .
He asks for,	<i>Il de man de</i> .
I ask for it,	<i>Je le demande</i> .
I do not ask for it,	<i>Je ne le demande pas</i> .
an orange,	<i>une orange</i> .
a ribbon,	<i>un ruban</i> .
the white ribbon,	<i>le ruban blanc</i> .
before my aunt,	<i>avant ma tante</i>

## EXERCICE 14.

Ma tante demande une orange. Ma tante ne demande pas ce ruban. Je mange avant ma tante. Lise mange sur ce petit banc. Léo mange tout le sucre. Il le mange. Je ne le mange pas. Maman demande Adèle. Ma tante demande ce grand ruban blanc. Lise a trop dansé samedi. Votre ami sera très-savant. Maman a vu ce ruban sous le blanc.

## THÈME 14.

Papa asks for that little bench. He asks for it. I do not ask for it. I eat an orange. I do not eat a cherry. My aunt has danced Saturday. Leo will be very learned. Lizzie has that large ribbon. I prefer the white ribbon. He has seen your aunt before mamma. He asks for Adela; he does not ask for your brother. My aunt has seen an orange under that bench. I ask for a ribbon; I do not ask for the jewel.

## FIFTEENTH LESSON. QUINZIÈME LEÇON.

*in* sounded as *en* in *went*.

end,	<i>fin</i> , f.	morning,	<i>ma tin</i> , m.
wine,	<i>vin</i> , m.	canary-bird,	<i>se rin</i> , m.
clothes,	<i>lin ge</i> , m.	cousin,	<i>cou sin</i> , m.
prince,	<i>prin ce</i> .	store,	<i>ma ga sin</i> , m.

some, any, *du*, before a masculine noun beginning with a consonant.

some wine,	<i>du vin</i> .	some clothes,	<i>du linge</i> .
the wine,	<i>le vin</i> .	the end,	<i>la fin</i> .
this morning,	<i>ce matin</i> .	that store,	<i>ce magasin</i> .
to that prince,	<i>à ce prince</i> .		
at our store,	<i>à notre magasin</i> .		



## EXERCICE 15.

Votre cousin a vu le prince ce matin. Le prince demande notre cousin. Il ne demande pas votre frère ce matin. Je porte du vin à ce magasin. Il porte du linge à notre cousin. Le prince désire la fin de ce livre. Il demande tout le vin. Le cousin de Léo a votre joli petit serin. Il demande du linge. Je demande du vin.

## THÈME 15.

Your cousin has read the end of that book this morning. He carries some clothes to your store. I carry some wine to that prince. Your cousin desires all that wine. The prince asks for your cousin. Lizzie desires that pretty canary-bird. I carry some clothes to our cousin. He prefers some wine. The prince has been at our store this morning. He asks for some wine.

## SIXTEENTH LESSON.

## SEIZIÈME LEÇON.

*on* sounded as *on* in *song*.

good,	<i>bon.</i>	parlor,	<i>sa lon, m.</i>
tale,	<i>con te, m.</i>	sheep, mutton,	<i>mou ton, m.</i>
soap,	<i>sa von, m.</i>	turkey,	<i>din don, m.</i>
stick,	<i>ba ton, m.</i>	button,	<i>bou ton, m.</i>

*my, mon*, before a masculine noun, or a feminine noun beginning with a vowel.

*his, her, its, son*, before a masculine noun, or a feminine noun beginning with a vowel.

We.	We have,	<i>Nous. Nous a vous.</i>
	We have not,	<i>Nous n'a vous pas.</i>
	Have we?	<i>Avons-nous?</i>
	Have we not?	<i>N'avons-nous pas?</i>
	We have it,	<i>Nous l'avons.</i>
	We have it not,	<i>Nous ne l'avons pas.</i>

the soap,	<i>le savon.</i>	the mutton,	<i>le mouton.</i>
some soap,	<i>du savon.</i>	some mutton,	<i>du mouton.</i>
my button,	<i>mon bouton.</i>	his button,	<i>son bouton.</i>
my stick,	<i>mon baton.</i>	his stick,	<i>son baton.</i>
some turkey,	<i>du dindon.</i>	his soap,	<i>son savon.</i>

REMARK. — The first person plural of the French verbs previously given can be found by changing the *e* final into *ons*, thus : —

I prefer,	<i>Je préfère.</i>	We prefer,	<i>Nous préférons.</i>
I carry,	<i>Je porte.</i>	We carry,	<i>Nous portons.</i>
I keep,	<i>Je garde.</i>	We keep,	<i>Nous gardons.</i>
I desire,	<i>Je désire.</i>	We desire,	<i>Nous désirons.</i>
I cut,	<i>Je coupe.</i>	We cut,	<i>Nous coupons.</i>
I ask for,	<i>Je demande.</i>	We ask for,	<i>Nous demandons.</i>
I eat,	<i>Je mange.</i>	We eat,	<i>Nous mangeons.*</i>

Except,

I read,	<i>Je lis.</i>	We read,	<i>Nous lisons.</i>
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#### EXERCICE 16.

Nous lisons ce joli conte. Avons-nous ce bon savon? Nous l'avons. Nous ne l'avons pas. Nous désirons du mouton. Nous préférons du dindon. Il demande son baton. Il ne demande pas son bouton. Mon cousin a vu mon salon. Il n'a pas vu mon joli bouton. Nous coupons ce bon dindon. Nous ne coupons pas ce mouton. Avons-nous son savon? Nous n'avons pas son savon, nous avons son baton.

#### THÈME 16.

We desire some soap. Have we the soap of our cousin? We have not his soap, we have his button. We eat some turkey. We ask for some mutton. We keep that pretty par-

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\* The *e* is retained in *mangeons* to soften the *g*.

lor. We read that little story. I desire my stick. I do not ask for my button. We carry some turkey to our cousin. We eat all the mutton. Have we his stick? We have it not; we have his good soap.

### SEVENTEENTH LESSON. DIX-SEPTIÈME LEÇON.

*un* sounded as *un* in *sunk*.

a, an, one, *un*, before a masculine noun.

Monday,	<i>lun di</i> , m.	brown,	<i>brun</i> ,
each one,	<i>cha cun</i> .	red,	<i>rouge</i> .

No, Madam,      *Non, Madame.*

We want,      *Nous vou lons.*

We do not want,      *Nous ne vou lons pas.*

a turkey,	<i>un dindon</i> .	a sheep,	<i>un mouton</i> .
a stick,	<i>un baton</i> .	an orange,	<i>une orange</i> .

the brown ribbon,      *le ruban brun.*

the red ribbon,      *le ruban rouge.*

some brown soap,      *du savon brun.*

some white soap,      *du savon blanc.*

a brown waist,      *un corsage brun.*

a red waist,      *un corsage rouge.*

### EXERCICE 17.

Mon cousin sera ici lundi. Avons-nous le ruban brun? Non, Madame, nous ne l'avons pas. N'avons-nous pas le savon brun? Nous l'avons. Chacun a un savon. Nous préférons le savon blanc. Lundi nous avons lu un joli conte. Nous voulons un mouton; nous ne voulons pas un dindon. Chacun désire un mouton. Nous avons un ruban rouge, nous voulons un ruban brun.

## THÈME 17.

Each one carries a stick. We have some brown soap, we want some white soap. Have we not a turkey? No, Madam, we have a sheep. Your cousin has been here Monday. Have we the brown ribbon? We have it. Have we not the red ribbon? We have it not. Your brother will be here before Monday. We want a brown waist. We do not want a red waist. Each one eats an orange.

## SECTION IV.

COMBINATIONS OF LETTERS REPRESENTING THE  
SIMPLE VOWELS.

## EIGHTEENTH LESSON. DIX-HUITIÈME LEÇON.

e as ea in *earl*; represented by *eu*, *œu*.

fire,	<i>feu</i> , m.
two,	<i>deux</i> .
game,	<i>jeu</i> , m. (pl. <i>x</i> ).
knot, bow,	<i>nœud</i> , m.
blue,	<i>bleu</i> ,
young,	<i>jeu ne</i> .
little,	<i>peu de</i> , before a noun.
nephew,	<i>neveu</i> (pl. <i>x</i> ).
these,	<i>ceux-ci</i> .
those,	<i>ceux-là</i> .
I want,	<i>Je veux</i> .
I do not want,	<i>Je ne veux pas</i> .
He wants,	<i>Il veut</i> .

He does not want,	<i>Il ne veut pas.</i>
Does he want?	<i>Veut-il?</i>
Does he not want?	<i>Ne veut-il pas?</i>
Does he want it?	<i>Le veut-il?</i>
Does he not want it?	<i>Ne le veut-il pas?</i>
a game,	<i>un jeu.</i>
two games,	<i>deux jeux.</i>
a nephew,	<i>un neveu.</i>
two nephews,	<i>deux neveux.</i>
a blue bow,	<i>un nœud bleu.</i>
a blue ribbon,	<i>un ruban bleu.</i>
a good fire,	<i>un bon feu.</i>
a little fire,	<i>un peu de feu.</i>
my nephew,	<i>mon neveu.</i>
a red bow,	<i>un nœud rouge.</i>

## EXERCICE 18.

Veut-il un peu de feu? Il veut un bon feu. Mon neveu veut ceux-ci, je veux ceux-là. Avons-nous un jeune neveu? Nous avons deux neveux. Nous voulons un nœud bleu; nous ne voulons pas un nœud rouge. Son neveu veut ce joli jeu. Veut-il un jeu? Il veut deux jeux. Maman a un joli nœud bleu. Nous voulons un peu de feu. Votre neveu désire ce jeu de domino. Mon neveu a un jeune frère.

## THÈME 18.

My nephew has a pretty game. He has two games. Does he want a good fire? He wants a little fire. We want these, we do not want those. Mamma wants a blue bow. I want a red bow. Have we two nephews? We have one young nephew. We want a good fire. Your nephew wants that pretty game. Does he want it? He wants it. Your brother has a young nephew. Lizzie wants a blue ribbon. I prefer these, he prefers those.

## NINETEENTH LESSON. DIX-NEUVIEME LEÇON.

*é* as *a* in *fate*; represented by *ai*, *ez*, *et*.

nose,	<i>nez</i> , m.	broom,	<i>ba lai</i> , m.
ugly,	<i>laid</i> .	is,	<i>est</i> .
but,	<i>mais</i> .	enough,	<i>as sez</i> .
and,	<i>et</i> .	house,	<i>mai son</i> , f.
I have,	<i>J'ai</i> .	I have not,	<i>Je n'ai pas</i> .

REMARK. — The *e* of *je* is dropped before a vowel or *h* mute.

You.	You have,	<i>Vous.</i>	<i>Vous a vez</i> .
Have you?		<i>A vez-vous?</i>	
You want,		<i>Vous vou lez</i> .	
Do you want?		<i>Vou lez-vous?</i>	
the broom,	<i>le balai</i> .	a broom,	<i>un balai</i> .
a nose,	<i>un nez</i> .	my nose,	<i>mon nez</i> .
my broom,	<i>mon balai</i> .	his nose,	<i>son nez</i> .
a house,	<i>une maison</i> .	the house,	<i>la maison</i> .
good enough,	<i>assez bon</i> .	small enough,	<i>assez petit</i> .

REMARK. — The second person plural of the French verbs previously given can be found by adding a *z* to the first person singular, thus : —

I prefer,	<i>Je préfère</i> .	You prefer,	<i>Vous pré fè rez</i> .
I carry,	<i>Je porte</i> .	You carry,	<i>Vous por tez</i> .
I keep,	<i>Je garde</i> .	You keep,	<i>Vous gar dez</i> .
I desire,	<i>Je désire</i> .	You desire,	<i>Vous dé si rez</i> .
I cut,	<i>Je coupe</i> .	You cut,	<i>Vous cou pez</i> .
I ask for,	<i>Je demande</i> .	You ask for,	<i>Vous de man dez</i> .
I eat,	<i>Je mange</i> .	You eat,	<i>Vous man gez</i> .

Except,

I read,	<i>Je lis</i> .	You read,	<i>Vous li sez</i> .
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## EXERCICE 19.

Avez-vous un joli balai? Je n'ai pas un joli balai, mon balai est très-laid. Avez-vous un petit nez? J'ai un assez joli nez, mais mon neveu a un gros nez. Voulez-vous une maison? Je veux une maison et un balai. Vous voulez un bon balai. Son nez est assez laid, mais le nez de mon cousin est très-joli. Avez-vous un petit balai? Non, Madame, j'ai un grand balai.

## THÈME 19.

Do you want that broom? I want a good broom. Have you a pretty nose? No; my nose is very ugly; but you have a small nose. Have you a house? No; but I have a broom. Have you my broom? I have not your broom; my broom is good enough. Your cousin has a house and you want a house. His nose is very ugly. You wish the broom and the soap. Your broom is small enough. I prefer a large broom.

## TWENTIETH LESSON.

## VINGTIÈME LEÇON.

*è* as *e* in *ebb*; represented by *ai*, *ei*.

milk,	<i>lait</i> , m.	snow,	<i>nei ge</i> , f.
wing,	<i>ai le</i> , f.	queen,	<i>rei ne</i> .
wool,	<i>lai ne</i> , f.	sixteen,	<i>sei ze</i> .
strawberry,	<i>frai se</i> , f. (pl. <i>s</i> ).	trouble,	<i>pei ne</i> , f.
week,	<i>se mai ne</i> , f.	Madeline,	<i>Ma de lei ne</i> .
	He likes, he loves,	<i>Il aime</i> .	
	Does he like?	<i>Aime-t-il?</i>	
	I like, I love,	<i>J'ai me</i> .	
	I do not like,	<i>Je n'ai me pas</i> .	

REMARK.—When, in a question, the verb ends with a vowel, a *t* is inserted between the verb and the pronouns *il* or *elle* (she).

He has,	<i>Il a.</i>	Has he?	<i>A-t-il?</i>
the milk,	<i>le lait.</i>	some milk,	<i>du lait.</i>
the wool,	<i>la laine.</i>	the trouble,	<i>la peine.</i>
the wing,	<i>l'aile.</i>	the snow,	<i>la neige.</i>
	enough strawberries,		<i>assez de fraises.</i>
	enough trouble,		<i>assez de peine.</i>

REMARK. — *Assez* requires *de* before a noun.

## EXERCICE 20.

A-t-il assez de fraises? Il a assez de fraises, mais il n'a pas assez de lait. J'aime la neige. Madeleine aime la reine. Il n'aime pas la peine. Aime-t-il la reine? Non, il aime Madeleine. A-t-il l'aile de la poule? Il n'a pas l'aile; il a le cou. Madeleine a seize fraises. Je garde la laine de ce mouton. Aime-t-il le lait? Il aime le lait et la crème. Nous avons assez de fraises, nous désirons du lait.

## THÈME 20.

Does he like the snow? No; but Madeleine likes the snow. Has he some milk? He has some milk; but he has not enough strawberries. He likes (the) milk and (the) cream. I like the queen; I do not like Madeleine. My nephew likes Madeleine. Has he the wool of that sheep? He has not the wool. I like the wing of the chicken; I do not like the neck. I have sixteen strawberries, I want a little milk. I have enough trouble: I do not like (the) trouble.

## TWENTY-FIRST LESSON. VINGT-ET-UNIÈME LEÇON.

*è* as *e* in *ebb*; represented also by *et*, *ais*, *ait*, *aient*.

palace,	<i>pa lais</i> , m.	secret,	<i>se cret</i> , m.
English,	<i>an glais</i> .	complete,	<i>com plet</i> .
young chicken,	<i>pou let</i> , m.	Calais,	<i>Ca lais</i> .
I had,	<i>j' a vais</i> .	I had not,	<i>je n'a vais pas</i> .



he had,	<i>il a vait.</i>	had he?	<i>a vait-il?</i>
they, they had,	<i>ils, ils a vaient.</i>	had they?	<i>a vaient-ils?</i>
I was,	<i>j' é tais.</i>	I was not,	<i>je n'é tais pas.</i>
he was,	<i>il é tait.</i>	was he?	<i>é tait-il?</i>
they were,	<i>ils é taient.</i>	were they?	<i>é taient-ils?</i>
	if you please,		<i>s'il vous plait.</i>
the chicken,	<i>le poulet.</i>	some chicken,	<i>du poulet.</i>
a palace,	<i>un palais.</i>	a secret,	<i>un secret.</i>
my secret,	<i>mon secret.</i>	his secret,	<i>son secret.</i>
	an English book,		<i>un livre anglais.</i>

## EXERCICE 21.

J'avais un petit poulet. Avait-il un palais? Il n'avait pas un palais, mais il avait une jolie maison. Etait-il anglais? Non: il n'était pas anglais? Voulez-vous du poulet? S'il vous plait. Avaient-ils un secret? Ils avaient un grand secret. J'avais un jeu complet. J'étais à Calais, mais il était ici. Avait-il un livre? Il avait un livre anglais. Le palais de la reine était très-grand.

## THÈME 21.

Do you want the wing of that chicken? If you please, I like (the) chicken. The queen had a great palace. Were they at Calais? They were at Calais, but I was here. Madeleine had a secret, a great secret. Had they an English book? They had that English book. That chicken was very good. I had a house; but I had not a palace. That game was complete. He had my secret; I had not his secret. Were they English? They were English.

## TWENTY-SECOND LESSON. VINGT-DEUXIÈME LEÇON.

o as o in *no*; represented by *au*, *eau*.

water,	<i>eau</i> , f.
fine, handsome,	<i>beau</i> .

boat,	<i>ba teau, m.</i>
knife,	<i>cou teau, m.</i>
cake,	<i>ga teau, m. (pl. x).</i>
present,	<i>ca deau, m. (p. x).</i>
hammer,	<i>mar teau, m.</i>
bad,	<i>mau vais.</i>
much, many,	<i>beau coup de, before a noun.</i>
I shall <i>or</i> will have,	<i>j'au rai.</i>
I shall not have,	<i>je n'au rai pas.</i>
he shall <i>or</i> will have,	<i>il au ra.</i>
he will not have,	<i>il n'au ra pas.</i>
shall he have?	<i>au ra-t-il?</i>
shall he not have?	<i>n'au ra-t-il pas?</i>
some, any, <i>de l'</i> , before a noun begin'g with a vowel or <i>h</i> mute.	
some water,	<i>de l'eau.</i>
the water,	<i>l'eau.</i>
a present,	<i>un ca deau.</i>
a boat,	<i>un ba teau.</i>
a knife,	<i>un cou teau.</i>
a hammer,	<i>un mar teau.</i>
some cake,	<i>du gû teau.</i>
a cake,	<i>un gû teau.</i>
much cake,	<i>beau coup de gû teau.</i>
many presents,	<i>beau coup de ca deaux.</i>

## EXERCICE 22.

Aura-t-il du gâteau? Il aura du gâteau et un beau cadeau. J'aurai un grand couteau, il aura un petit couteau. N'aura-t-il pas de l'eau? Il aura de l'eau et du vin. J'aurai beau-coup de gâteau, j'aime le gâteau. Voulez-vous de l'eau? S'il vous plait. Il aura beaucoup de cadeaux et beaucoup de gâteaux. Aura-t-il un marteau? Il aura un marteau et j'aurai un couteau. N'aura-t-il pas un petit bateau? Il aura un joli petit bateau.

## THÈME 22.

Do you want some cake? I want much cake. Shall he have a fine present? He will have a small boat and a fine knife. I shall have a hammer. That knife is bad; I want a good knife. I shall have many cakes, but I shall not have many presents. Shall he have some wine? He shall have some water and some wine. He shall have one small cake, but I shall have two big cakes. Do you want some water or some wine? Some water, if you please.



## SECTION V.

## COMBINATIONS OF LETTERS REPRESENTING THE COMPOUND VOWELS.



## TWENTY-THIRD LESSON. VINGT-TROISIÈME LEÇON.

*an* as *an* in *want*; represented by *am*, *en*, *em*.

some, any,	<i>en</i> , before a verb.
lamp,	<i>lam pe</i> , f.
one hundred,	<i>cent</i> .
temple,	<i>tem ple</i> , m.
time, weather,	<i>temps</i> , m.
child,	<i>en fant</i> (pl. <i>s</i> ).
franc,	<i>franc</i> , m. (pl. <i>s</i> ).
silver, money,	<i>ar gent</i> , m.
tooth,	<i>dent</i> , f. (pl. <i>s</i> ).
still, yet,	<i>en co re</i> .

I take,	<i>Je prends.</i>
I do not take,	<i>Je ne prends pas.</i>
He takes,	<i>Il prend.</i>
Does he take?	<i>Prend-il?</i>
He takes some,	<i>Il en prend.</i>
Does he take some,	<i>En prend-il?</i>
the time, the weather,	<i>le temps.</i>
the lamp,	<i>la lampe.</i>
the money,	<i>l'argent.</i>
the child,	<i>l'enfant.</i>
some money,	<i>de l'argent.</i>
some sugar,	<i>du sucre.</i>
one hundred francs,	<i>cent francs.</i>
much time,	<i>beaucoup de temps.</i>

## EXERCICE 23.

Je prends l'enfant, je ne prends pas l'argent. Prend-il de l'argent? Il en prend, il prend cent francs. L'enfant a deux dents. A-t-il le temps? Il a encore le temps. Je prends du café; en prend-il? Il en prend beaucoup. J'ai encore cent francs. Le temps est très-beau; j'aime le beau temps. Il prend la lampe; il ne prend pas l'enfant. Il a encore deux enfants, deux jolis enfants. Nous avons beaucoup de temps.

## THÈME 23.

I take some money; does he take some? He takes some. I shall have the time. He has yet one hundred francs. Does he take the child? He does not take the child; he takes the lamp. Your little child has two teeth. That temple is very large. Does he take the money? No; but I take one hundred francs. He will have much time. Does he take some sugar? He takes some. The weather is very bad; I do not like this bad weather. We have a pretty little child.

TWENTY-FOURTH  
LESSON.

VINGT-QUATRIÈME  
LEÇON.

*in* as *en* in *went*; represented by *im*, *yn*, *ym*, *ain*,  
*aim*, *ein*.

bread,	<i>pain</i> , m.	twenty,	<i>vingt</i> .
hand,	<i>main</i> , f.	simple,	<i>sim ple</i> .
bath,	<i>bain</i> , m.	painter,	<i>pein tre</i> .
hungry,	<i>faim</i> , f.	to-morrow,	<i>de main</i> .
saint,	<i>saint</i> .	sash, belt,	<i>cein tu re</i> , f.
painted,	<i>peint</i> .	I pity,	<i>Je plains</i> .
He pities,	<i>Il plaint</i> .	Does he pity?	<i>Plaint-il?</i>
some bread,	<i>du pain</i> .	a bath,	<i>un bain</i> .
the hand,	<i>la main</i> .	my sash,	<i>ma ceinture</i> .
the painter,	<i>le peintre</i> .	the prince,	<i>le prince</i> .
I am hungry,	<i>j'ai faim</i> .	he is hungry,	<i>il a faim</i> .
	a little wine,	<i>un peu de vin</i> .	
	much bread,	<i>beaucoup de pain</i> .	

EXERCICE 24.

Il a faim, il mange du pain. Je prends un bain. Demain j'aurai une robe très-simple et une jolie ceinture. Le peintre a peint la main de ce saint. Il aura vingt francs demain. Prend-il du pain? Il prend du pain et du vin. J'ai faim, je désire du pain. Plaint-il ce peintre? Il le plaint. A-t-il faim? Il a faim. Je prends la main de votre cousin. Il a une jolie main.

THÈME 24.

To-morrow morning I will have some bread. I pity your cousin, he is hungry. Does he take a bath? He takes a good bath. The painter will have twenty francs. He has painted that saint. My sash is very plain. The prince asks for your hand. I do not like the prince; I like that painter.

I pity the prince. I take some bread, I am hungry. He takes your hand. Your cousin will have a little wine and much bread. He will be here to-morrow morning.

TWENTY-FIFTH  
LESSON.

VINGT-CINQUIÈME  
LEÇON.

*un* as *un* in *sunk*; represented by *un*.

perfume, *par fum*, m.                      humble, *hum ble*.

*on* as *on* in *song*; represented by *om*.

name,	<i>nom</i> , m.
count,	<i>com te</i> .
lead,	<i>plomb</i> , m.
tomb,	<i>tom be</i> , f.
long,	<i>long</i> .
shade,	<i>om bre</i> , f.
They have,	<i>Ils ont</i> .
Have they?	<i>Ont-ils?</i>
They have not,	<i>Ils n'ont pas</i> .
Have they not?	<i>N'ont-ils pas?</i>
They are,	<i>Ils sont</i> .
Are they?	<i>Sont-ils?</i>
They are not,	<i>Ils ne sont pas</i> .
Are they not?	<i>Ne sont-ils pas?</i>
They have some,	<i>Ils en ont</i> .
Have they some,	<i>En ont-ils?</i>
In. In the parlor,	<i>Dans. Dans le salon</i> .
in the house,	<i>dans la maison</i> .
the name,	<i>le nom</i> .
his name,	<i>son nom</i> .
some lead,	<i>du plomb</i> .
some soap,	<i>du savon</i> .

the tomb,	<i>la tombe.</i>
a tomb,	<i>une tombe.</i>
a pretty name,	<i>un joli nom.</i>
a good perfume,	<i>un bon parfum.</i>

## EXERCICE 25.

Ont-ils un joli nom? Ils ont un très-joli nom. Sont-ils ici? Ils sont dans la maison. Ils ont du plomb. En ont-ils? Ils en ont. Le comte a un joli nom. Son nom est trop long. J'aime le parfum de la rose. J'ai vu sa tombe, une humble tombe. Le comte est-il ici? Il est dans le salon. Ce parfum est très-bon. Ne sont-ils pas dans le salon? Non, mais ils sont dans la maison. Le conte est très-long.

## THÈME 25.

I like the name of that count. His name is very long. Are they in the parlor? They are not in the parlor, but they are in the house. Have they some lead? They have some. That soap has a good perfume. I have seen the tomb of that count. They have some soap. Have they some? They have some. That story is too long. Are they not here? They are in the parlor. He has a pretty name. I like his name. I like that perfume.

## SECTION VI.

*E* FINAL NOT PRONOUNCED WHEN PRECEDED BY ANOTHER VOWEL.

## TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON. VINGT-SIXIÈME LEÇON.

street,	<i>rue, f.</i>	fairy,	<i>fée, f.</i>
sight,	<i>vue, f.</i>	jelly,	<i>ge lée, f.</i>
mud,	<i>boue, f.</i>	doll,	<i>pou pée, f.</i>

wheel, <i>roue</i> , f.	Lucy, <i>Lu cie</i> .
chalk, <i>craie</i> , f.	Mary, <i>Ma rie</i> .
pretty, <i>jo lie</i> , f.	friend, <i>a mie</i> ,
I thank you,	<i>Je vous re mer cie</i> .
There is, there are,	<i>Il y a</i> .
Is there, are there?	<i>Y a-t-il?</i>
the street, <i>la rue</i> .	the chalk, <i>la craie</i> .
the wheel, <i>la roue</i> .	the mud, <i>la boue</i> .
the jelly, <i>la gelée</i> .	a friend, <i>une amie</i> .
my friend, <i>mon amie</i> .	her friend, <i>son amie</i> .
my doll, <i>ma poupée</i> .	my dress, <i>ma robe</i> .
a pretty doll,	<i>une jolie poupée</i> .
a fairy tale,	<i>un conte de fée</i> .
much mud,	<i>beaucoup de boue</i> .
a little jelly,	<i>un peu de gelée</i> .

## EXERCICE 26.

Marie a une jolie poupée. Voulez-vous la gelée? Non, je vous remercie. J'ai une amie, son nom est Marie. J'ai vu Lucie dans la rue. Marie a lu un conte de fée. Voulez-vous la craie, Lucie? Non, je vous remercie. Il y a beaucoup de boue dans la rue. La roue est dans la boue. Je désire un peu de gelée, j'aime beaucoup la gelée. La poupée de Marie est très-jolie.

## THÈME 26.

Lucy has a friend; Mary is her friend. Lucy wants a pretty doll. I have read a fairy tale this morning. Do you want the jelly, Mary? No, I thank you; I do not like (the) jelly. The mud has spoiled my dress: there is much mud. The wheel was in the mud. The chalk is on the table. Do you desire a little jelly, Lucy? Yes, Madam, if you please. Mary is my friend; I like the name of Mary.

J.



## SECTION VII.

## DIPHTHONGS.

Two vowel elements coming in succession in the same syllable are called a diphthong. The two sounds must be given separately.

TWENTY-SEVENTH  
LESSON.

VINGT-SEPTIÈME  
LEÇON.

*ia*, as *e* in *me*, and *a* in *mass*.

*ié*, „ „ *a* „ *gate*.

*iè*, „ „ *e* „ *ebb*.

*io*, „ „ *o* „ *no*.

*ui*, as *u* in *duet*, and *i* in *me*.

piano,	<i>pia no</i> , m.	piece,	<i>piè ce</i> , f.
wedding,	<i>ma ria ge</i> , m.	niece,	<i>niè ce</i> .
society,	<i>so ciè té</i> , f.	violin,	<i>vio lon</i> , m.
studied, practised,	<i>é tu dié</i> .	purple,	<i>vio let</i> .
this one,	<i>ce lui-ci</i> , m.	that one,	<i>ce lui là</i> , m.
I am,	<i>Je suis</i> .	I am not,	<i>Je ne suis pas</i> .
Am I?	<i>Suis-je?</i>	Am I not?	<i>Ne suis-je pas?</i>
You had,	<i>Vous a viez</i> .	Had you,	<i>A viez-vous?</i>
You were,	<i>Vous é tiez</i> .	Were you?	<i>É tiez-vous?</i>

at the, to the, *au*, before a masculine noun beginning with a consonant.

at the wedding,	<i>au mariage</i> .	at the piano,	<i>au piano</i> .
a piano,	<i>un piano</i> .	a violin,	<i>un violon</i> .
my piano,	<i>mon piano</i> .	my niece,	<i>ma nièce</i> .
the society,	<i>la société</i> .	a piece,	<i>une pièce</i> .
a purple ribbon, <i>un ruban violet</i> .			

## EXERCICE 27.

Etiez-vous à ce mariage? J'étais au mariage de votre nièce. Aviez-vous un violon? J'avais un piano. Je suis ici, je suis au piano. N'aviez-vous pas étudié votre piano ce matin? Non: j'avais étudié mon violon. J'ai deux violons; voulez-vous celui-ci ou celui-là? Celui-ci, s'il vous plait. J'aime la société de votre nièce? Suis-je votre amie? Non: Lucie est mon amie. Vous aviez un joli ruban violet.

## THÈME 27.

There is a piano here; were you at the piano? No: I have practised my piano this morning. Were you at the wedding of my niece? No: I was here. I have a purple ribbon and a red ribbon; do you want this one or that one? That one, if you please. Had you a piece of twenty francs? I had a piece of two francs. Your niece likes the society of her friend. Am I her friend? You were her friend. Had you a good violin? No: I had a bad piano.

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 TWENTY-EIGHTH  
LESSON.

 VINGT-HUITIÈME  
LEÇON.

*ieu*, as *e* in *me*, and *ea* in *earl*.

God,	<i>Dieu.</i>	better,	<i>mieux.</i>
heavens,	<i>cieux</i> , m.	good-by,	<i>a dieu.</i>
place, spot,	<i>lieu</i> , m.	studious,	<i>stu dieux.</i>
old,	<i>vieux.</i>	sir, gentleman,	<i>mon sieur (me cieux).</i>

*ion*, as *e* in *me*, and *on* in *song*.

lion,	<i>lion.</i>	boarding-school,	<i>pen sion</i> , f.
union,	<i>u nion</i> , f.	religion,	<i>re li gion</i> , f.
We had,	<i>Nous a vions.</i>	Had we?	<i>A vions-nous?</i>
We were,	<i>Nous é tions.</i>	Were we?	<i>É tions-nous?</i>

We had not,	<i>Nous n'avions pas.</i>
We were not,	<i>Nous n'étions pas.</i>
the religion,	<i>la religion.</i>
his religion,	<i>sa religion.</i>
a friend,	<i>une amie.</i>
the union,	<i>l'union.</i>
his cage,	<i>sa cage.</i>
that beautiful spot,	<i>ce beau lieu.</i>

## EXERCICE 28.

Nous aimons Dieu et nous désirons l'union. Nous étions mieux à notre pension. Nous avons un bon piano. Étiez-vous studieux? Nous étions très-studieux. Ils ont beaucoup de religion. Il y a un vieux monsieur dans le salon. Il a vu ce lion. Ce lion est beau, mais il est vieux. Votre frère est-il mieux? Il n'est pas mieux, mais je suis beaucoup mieux. Adieu, Monsieur. Nous aimons ce beau lieu.

## THÈME 28.

Were you many at your boarding-school? We were twenty; but we were not very studious. I pity that gentleman; he is very old. He loves God, his religion, and the union. I am not much better; but my niece is better. I love that beautiful spot. We had seen that lion in his cage. Good-by, my niece. I am better, but I am very old. Had you a friend at your boarding-school? We had two friends, Lucy and Mary.

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 TWENTY-NINTH  
LESSON.

 VINGT-NEUVIÈME  
LEÇON.

*ian*, as *e* in *me*, and *an* in *want*.

meat,	<i>vian de, f.</i>	screaming,	<i>criant.</i>
bride,	<i>fian cée.</i>	laughing,	<i>riant.</i>
merchant,	<i>né go ciant.</i>	confiding,	<i>con fiant.</i>

*ien*, as *e* in *me*, and *en* in *went*.

REMARK. — *en*, after *i* or *y*, is sounded as *in*.

well,	<i>bien.</i>	musician,	<i>mu si cien.</i>
dog,	<i>chien, m.</i>	mine,	<i>le mien, m.</i>
ancient, old,	<i>an cien.</i>	his, hers,	<i>le sien, m.</i>
I come,	<i>Je viens.</i>	He comes,	<i>Il vient.</i>
I hold,	<i>Je tiens.</i>	He holds,	<i>Il tient.</i>
Does he come?	<i>Vient-il?</i>	Does he hold?	<i>Tient-il?</i>
I hold it,	<i>Je le tiens.</i>	He holds it,	<i>Il le tient.</i>

in ; in screaming,	<i>en ; en criant.</i>
in laughing,	<i>en riant.</i>
the bread,	<i>le pain.</i>
the meat,	<i>la viande.</i>
a violin,	<i>un violon.</i>
his violin,	<i>son violon.</i>
my dog,	<i>mon chien.</i>
his bride,	<i>sa fiancée.</i>
the musician,	<i>le musicien.</i>
the merchant,	<i>le négociant.</i>
a child,	<i>un enfant.</i>
the hand,	<i>la main.</i>
much meat,	<i>beaucoup de viande.</i>

### EXERCICE 29.

Vient-il? Il vient en riant. A-t-il un chien? Il a un petit chien. La fiancée de ce négociant est très-bien. Le négociant est trop confiant. Ce musicien tient un violon. Tient-il le mien ou le sien? Il tient le sien. Son violon est très-ancien. Ce petit enfant vient en criant, il tient un chien. Le tient-il bien? Il le tient bien. Le chien mange sa viande. Le négociant est-il bien? Il est très-bien. Sa fiancée vient en riant.

## THÈME 29.

The musician holds the bread and the meat. Does he hold my dog? No, sir: he holds his. That merchant loves his bride. He holds the hand of his bride. Have you my little dog? No: I have mine. I am hungry; I want much meat. Does he come in laughing? No: he comes in screaming. He has a good violin; mine is very old (*ancien*). He holds a child. Does he hold mine or his? He holds his; he holds it very well. I have seen the merchant. Is he well? He is not very well.

## THIRTIETH LESSON. TRENTIÈME LEÇON.

*oi* sounded as *wa* in *water*.

goose,	<i>oie</i> , f.	walnut,	<i>noix</i> , f.
silk,	<i>soie</i> , f.	three,	<i>trois</i> .
king,	<i>roi</i> .	fair,	<i>foi re</i> , f.
month,	<i>mois</i> , m.	pear,	<i>poi re</i> , f.
wood,	<i>bois</i> , m.	linen,	<i>toi le</i> , f.
I see,	<i>Je vois</i> .	I do not see,	<i>Je ne vois pas</i> .
He sees,	<i>Il voit</i> .	Does he see?	<i>Voit-il?</i>
I see him,	<i>Je le vois</i> .	He sees it,	<i>Il le voit</i> .
	I do not see him,	<i>Je ne le vois pas</i> .	
	He does not see it,	<i>Il ne le voit pas</i> .	
	the wood,	<i>le bois</i> .	
	the king,	<i>le roi</i> .	
	a pear,	<i>une poire</i> .	
	a goose,	<i>une oie</i> .	
	the linen,	<i>la toïle</i> .	
	the silk,	<i>la soie</i> .	
	at the fair,	<i>à la foire</i> .	
	from the fair,	<i>de la foire</i> .	
	in the wood,	<i>dans le bois</i> .	

in three months,	<i>dans trois mois.</i>
enough nuts,	<i>assez de noix.</i>
many nuts,	<i>beaucoup de noix.</i>

## EXERCICE 30.

Ma nièce a une robe de soie et trois robes de toile. Je vois le roi, je ne vois pas la reine. J'ai une poire et beaucoup de noix. Il porte une oie à la foire. Avez-vous assez de toile? Non: mais nous avons assez de soie. Voit-il ce bois? Il ne le voit pas, mais je le vois. Le roi sera ici dans trois mois. Il porte la toile et je porte la soie. L'enfant tient une oie, je le vois. Il mange une poire et trois noix. Vient-il de la foire? Non: il vient de ce bois.

## THÈME 30.

Have you a pear? I have three pears; but I have not enough nuts. The child is in the wood; I see him. I come from the fair? I carry the silk and the linen. Have you a goose? I have a goose and three pears. I do not see the king, but I see the queen. I will have many nuts in three months. He carries the wood and I carry a goose. Do you want the silk? I want the linen. The king is at the fair. I do not see him.

THIRTY-FIRST  
LESSON.TRENTÉ-ET-UNIÈME  
LEÇON.

*oui* sounded as *we*.

yes,	<i>oui.</i>	Louis,	<i>Louis.</i>
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*oin* sounded as *wen* in *went*.

corner,	<i>coin, m.</i>	care,	<i>soin, m.</i>
far,	<i>loin.</i>	fist,	<i>poing, m.</i>
hay,	<i>foin, m.</i>	need,	<i>be soin, m.</i>
less,	<i>moins.</i>	witness,	<i>té moin, m.</i>
I enjoy,	<i>Je jouis de.</i>	He enjoys,	<i>il jouit de.</i>

than ; less than,	<i>que ; moins que.</i>
less than you,	<i>moins que vous.</i>
his witness,	<i>son témoin.</i>
his canary-bird,	<i>son serin.</i>
his little dog,	<i>son petit chien.</i>
in that corner,	<i>dans ce coin.</i>
I need,	<i>J'ai besoin de.</i>
Does he need?	<i>A-t-il besoin de ?</i>

## EXERCICE 31.

Louis est-il ici ? Oui, Monsieur, il est dans ce petit coin. Avez-vous besoin de Louis ? Non ; mais j'ai besoin de vous. Je ne suis pas très-loin. Prend-il soin de vous ? Oui, Monsieur, et je prends soin de mon petit chien. Il aime le pain moins que la viande. Louis sera votre témoin. J'aime Marie moins que Louis. Je jouis de ce beau temps. Louis jouit de la société de son cousin. Est-il loin ? Non, il n'est pas très-loin. Il coupe du foin, il a beaucoup de foin.

## THÈME 31.

I need Louis ; is he here ? Yes, sir ; he is in that corner. I see him ; he is not very far. Does he need hay ? No : he has much hay. Louis takes care of you, and I take care of Louis. I am his witness ; I am not your witness. I enjoy your society. He loves Louis less than you. Louis loves his canary-bird less than his little dog. Does he come ? Yes : he comes ; but he is still very far. He enjoys that beautiful weather.

## SECTION VIII.

y after a vowel sounded as ii.

THIRTY-SECOND  
LESSON.TRENTÉ-DEUXIÈME  
LEÇON.

country,	<i>pays</i> , m. ( <i>pai is</i> ).
means,	<i>moyen</i> , m. ( <i>moi ien</i> ).
fruit-stone,	<i>noyau</i> , m. ( <i>noi iau</i> ).
kingdom,	<i>royau me</i> , m. ( <i>roi iau me</i> ).
pipe,	<i>tuyau</i> , m. ( <i>tui iau</i> ).
peasant,	<i>pay san</i> ( <i>pai i san</i> ).
swept,	<i>ba layé</i> ( <i>ba lai ié</i> ).
travelléd,	<i>voy a gé</i> ( <i>voi ia gé</i> ).
paid for,	<i>payé</i> ( <i>pai ié</i> ).
drowned,	<i>noyé</i> ( <i>noi ié</i> ).
We see,	<i>Nous voyons</i> ( <i>voi ions</i> ).
Do we see?	<i>Voyons-nous?</i>
You see,	<i>Vous voyez</i> ( <i>voi iez</i> ).
Do you see?	<i>Voyez-vous?</i>
the kingdom,	<i>le royaume</i> .
the stone,	<i>le noyau</i> .
the pipe,	<i>le tuyau</i> .
a pipe,	<i>un tuyau</i> .
his country,	<i>son pays</i> .
his king,	<i>son roi</i> .
the means,	<i>le moyen</i> .
a good means,	<i>un bon moyen</i> .
the house,	<i>la maison</i> .
a king,	<i>un roi</i> .
the plum,	<i>la prune</i> .
the cherry	<i>la cerise</i> .



## EXERCICE 32.

J'ai voyagé dans ce beau pays. Le roi a voyagé dans son royaume. Voyez-vous ce paysan? Nous le voyons. Il a noyé son petit chien. Louis a un noyau de cerise et un noyau de prune. Avez-vous payé ce tuyau? J'ai payé le tuyau et j'ai balayé le magasin. La prune et la cerise ont un petit noyau. Ce pays est très-beau, j'aime mon pays. Vous ne voyez pas le paysan, il est trop loin. Je n'aime pas votre moyen, j'aime mieux celui-là.

## THÈME 32.

I have travelled in that kingdom; I prefer this country. You see that peasant? he loves his country and his king. Louis has drowned two little dogs. He has swept the house. I eat the plum, and I keep the stone. I do not keep the stone of the cherry. Do you see two pipes? No: we see one good pipe. I have a good means. I like your means less than that one. He has paid for the broom; but he has not paid for that pipe. I like your country less than mine. That kingdom has a good king.

## SECTION IX.

COMBINATIONS OF CONSONANTS WHICH ARE PRONOUNCED WITH A SINGLE IMPULSE OF THE VOICE.

THIRTY-THIRD  
LESSON.TRENTÉ-TROISIÈME  
LEÇON.

*ch* sounded as *sh* in *shall*.

cow,      *va che*.

hat, bonnet,      *cha peau*, m.

chair,      *chai se*, f.

muff,      *man chon*, m.

fly,	<i>mou che, f.</i>	road, way,	<i>che min, m.</i>
sleeve,	<i>man che, f.</i>	castle,	<i>cha teau, m.</i>
hidden,	<i>ca ché.</i>	bought,	<i>a che té.</i>
Do you sing?		<i>Chan-tez vous ?</i>	
I sing,		<i>Je chan te.</i>	
He sings,		<i>Il chan te.</i>	
Does he sing?		<i>Chan te-t-il ?</i>	
a castle,		<i>un chateau.</i>	
a hat, a bonnet,		<i>un chapeau.</i>	
a muff,		<i>un manchon.</i>	
my muff,		<i>mon manchon.</i>	
a fly,		<i>une mouche.</i>	
my sleeve,		<i>ma manche.</i>	
the cow,		<i>la vache.</i>	
the road,		<i>le chemin.</i>	
the chair,		<i>la chaise.</i>	
a chair,		<i>une chaise.</i>	
the neck,		<i>le cou.</i>	
my hat,		<i>mon chapeau.</i>	
many flies,		<i>beaucoup de mouches.</i>	

## EXERCICE 33.

Je viens de ce chateau ; j'ai vu la vache sur le chemin. Je chante ce matin. Chantez-vous bien ? Je ne chante pas encore très-bien. Louis a caché mon chapeau et mon manchon. Votre manchon est sur la chaise ; je ne vois pas votre chapeau. Vous avez une mouche sur votre manche. Il y a beaucoup de mouches au chateau. J'ai acheté une chaise. Il a caché votre chaise. Mon frère chante au chateau. Il chante trop. Le paysan a acheté une vache. La vache est ici.

## THÈME 33.

Do you sing less than your brother ? I sing much. Does he sing well ? He sings very well. I have bought a bonnet and a muff. I do not see my muff. Mary has hidden your

muff. There is a fly on the neck of the cow. There are many flies here. Do you want a chair? Yes, if you please. He has bought a castle. That castle is not far; the road is very good. I do not see my sleeve. Your sleeve is on the chair. My hat is too small.

THIRTY-FOURTH  
LESSON.

TRENTE-QUATRIÈME  
LEÇON.

*ch* sounded as *k* in *kid*.

REMARK. — In a few words, coming mainly from the Greek, *ch* is sounded as *k*.

echo,	<i>é cho</i> , m.	cholera,	<i>cho lé ra</i> , m.
chorus, choir,	<i>chœur</i> , m.	orchestra,	<i>or ches tre</i> , m.
christian,	<i>chré tien</i> , m.	chronology,	<i>chro no lo gie</i> , f.

I shall or will be,	<i>Je se rai</i> .
We shall or will be,	<i>Nous se rons</i> .
They shall or will be,	<i>Ils se ront</i> .
Will they be?	<i>Se ront-ils?</i>
the chorus, the choir,	<i>le chœur</i> .
an echo,	<i>un écho</i> .
an orchestra,	<i>un orchestre</i> .
at the orchestra,	<i>à l'orchestre</i> .
a christian,	<i>un chrétien</i> .
the cholera,	<i>le choléra</i> .
the chronology,	<i>la chronologie</i> .
his old father,	<i>son vieux père</i> .
in the chorus,	<i>dans le chœur</i> .
in this country,	<i>dans ce pays</i> .

EXERCICE 34.

Votre cousin chante-t-il dans le chœur? Il chante dans le chœur. Ce musicien est-il à l'orchestre? Il est à l'orchestre,

je le vois. Seront-ils chrétiens ? Ils seront chrétiens. Il y a un écho dans ce château. Ce vieux monsieur a le choléra, je le plains beaucoup. Un bon chrétien aime Dieu et son prochain (neighbor). Avez-vous étudié la chronologie ? Non, Monsieur, je n'aime pas la chronologie.

## THÈME 34.

That musician will be here to-morrow ; he will have a good orchestra. Do you sing in the choir ? I sing in the choir. The cholera is in this country ; that merchant has the cholera. Your friend is a good Christian : he takes care of his old father. Shall they be at the orchestra ? No, they will be in the chorus. Does he like (the) chronology ? He has not studied (the) chronology.

THIRTY-FIFTH  
LESSON.TRENTÉ-CINQUIÈME  
LEÇON.

*ph* sounded as *f* in *face*.

lighthouse,

photograph,

strophe,

physiology,

philosopher,

physiognomy,

geography,

Pharaoh,

I know,

Do you know ?

He knows,

Does he know ?

the geography,

my geography,

the physiology,

*pha re*, m.

*pho to gra phe*, m.

*stro phe*, f.

*phy si o lo gie*, f.

*phi lo so phe*.

*phy si o no mie*, f.

*gé o gra phie*, f.

*Pha ra on*.

*Je sais*.

*Sa vez-vous ?*

*Il sait*.

*Sait-il ?*

*la géographie*.

*ma géographie*.

*la physiologie*.

my physiology,	<i>ma physiologie.</i>
the photograph,	<i>le photographe.</i>
the physiognomy,	<i>la physionomie.</i>
the lighthouse,	<i>le phare.</i>
a strophe,	<i>une strophe.</i>

## EXERCICE 35.

Nous voyons le feu de ce phare. Avez-vous lu une strophe? Nous avons lu deux strophes. A-t-il étudié sa géographie? Il a étudié sa géographie et sa physiologie. Sait-il sa géographie? Il sait sa géographie, mais il ne sait pas sa physiologie. J'ai le photographe de Lucie, il est très-joli. J'aime beaucoup sa physionomie. Le Pharaon était roi d'Egypte. Voyez-vous ce phare? Non: il est trop loin. Savez-vous une strophe? Je sais trois strophes? Le philosophe a beaucoup étudié.

## THÈME 35.

Do you know your physiology? I know my physiology and my geography. I do not like the physiognomy of that philosopher. Do you see the fire of that light-house? No: the light-house is too far. He desires your photograph. That photograph is very good: I like the physiognomy of your friend. Have you studied one strophe? I have studied two strophes. Does he know the name of that Pharaoh? No: but he knows the name of that great philosopher. I like (the) geography, but I do not like (the) physiology.

## THIRTY-SIXTH LESSON. TRENTE-SIXIÈME LEÇON.

*gn* sounded as *gn* in *mignonette*.

comb,	<i>pei gne, m.</i>
country,	<i>cam pa gne, f.</i>
swan,	<i>cy gne, m.</i>
chestnut,	<i>cha tai gne, f.</i>

lamb,	<i>a gneau, m.</i>
mountain,	<i>mon ta gne, f.</i>
champagne,	<i>cham pa gne, m.</i>
spider,	<i>a rai gnée, f.</i>
companion,	<i>com pa gnon, m.</i>
nightingale,	<i>ro ssi gnol, m.</i>
Do you pity?	<i>Plai gnez-vous?</i>
We pity,	<i>Nous plai gnons.</i>
Do you teach?	<i>En sei gnez-vous?</i>
We teach,	<i>Nous en sei gnons.</i>
the nightingale,	<i>le rossignol,</i>
the swan,	<i>le cygne.</i>
the spider,	<i>l'araignée.</i>
a spider,	<i>une araignée.</i>
a comb,	<i>un peigne.</i>
his comb,	<i>son peigne.</i>
some champagne,	<i>du champagne.</i>
from the mountain,	<i>de la montagne.</i>
a white swan,	<i>un cygne blanc.</i>
many chestnuts,	<i>beaucoup de châtaignes.</i>

## EXERCICE 36.

Enseignez-vous le piano à votre compagnon? Non : nous enseignons le violon à votre cousin. J'aime la campagne, mon petit agneau, mon beau cygne blanc, et le rossignol dans le bois. Je ne vois pas mon peigne. Votre compagnon a votre peigne. Avez-vous assez de châtaignes? J'ai assez de châtaignes, je désire du champagne. Il y a une araignée dans ce coin. La mouche ne voit pas l'araignée. Nous plaignons la petite mouche. Voyez-vous notre compagnon? Il est sur la montagne.

## THÈME 36:

The nightingale sings in the wood. I like the nightingale. Do you see that little lamb? I see it, and I see a white swan

on the water. He comes from the mountain: he has many chestnuts. Does he want some champagne? Yes; and his companion wants some. You have a spider on your dress. I do not see the spider. Your companion takes your comb. Has he not a comb? His brother has hidden his comb. Do you teach the violin? No: we teach the piano. Do you pity your companion? We pity him.

THIRTY-SEVENTH  
LESSON.

tea,	<i>thé, m.</i>
Athalie,	<i>A tha lie.</i>
exercise,	<i>thè me, m.</i>
Theodore,	<i>Thé o do re.</i>
theatre,	<i>thé â tre, m.</i>
teapot,	<i>thé iè re, f.</i>
method,	<i>mé tho de, f.</i>
cathedral,	<i>ca thé dra le, f.</i>

TRENTE-SEPTIEME  
LEÇON.

brought,	<i>a ppor té.</i>
Do you take?	<i>Pre nez-vous?</i>
We take,	<i>Nous pre nons.</i>
I go,	<i>Je vais.</i>
He goes,	<i>Il va.</i>
Does he go?	<i>Va-t-il?</i>
the tea,	<i>le thé.</i>
his tea,	<i>son thé.</i>

my exercise,	<i>mon thème.</i>
her exercise,	<i>son thème.</i>
the teapot,	<i>la théière.</i>
the method,	<i>la méthode.</i>
to or at the theatre,	<i>au théâtre.</i>
to or at the cathedral,	<i>à la cathédrale</i>

EXERCICE 37.

Prenez-vous du thé ou du café? Nous prenons du thé. Athalie a apporté la théière. Va-t-il au théâtre? Il va au théâtre, et je vais à la cathédrale. Théodore a fini son thème. Son thème est très-bien. J'aime beaucoup la méthode de ce musicien. Voulez vous la théière? Nous voulons la théière et le thé. Le thé est sur la table. Théodore est ici, va-t-il au théâtre? Il a été au théâtre samedi. Le temps est beau, je

vais à la cathédrale ce matin. Athalie chante bien, j'aime beaucoup sa méthode.

## THÈME 37.

The king and the queen are at the cathedral. The cathedral is very far. Athalie has not finished her exercise; her exercise is too long. I do not see Theodore: does he go to the theatre? Yes, he goes to the theatre; and he wants his tea. The teapot is on the table, but I do not see the tea. Athalie sings very well. I prefer the method of that musician. He sings at the cathedral this morning. I go to the cathedral. Have you brought your exercise? Yes, madam: my exercise is on the table.

## SECTION X.

## LIQUID SOUND.

THIRTY-EIGHTH  
LESSON.TRENTÉ-HUITIÈME  
LEÇON.

*ill, il, ll, sounded as y in year.*

lease,	<i>bail, m.</i>	poultry,	<i>vo la ille, f.</i>
girl, daughter,	<i>fille.</i>	leaf, sheet,	<i>feu ille, f.</i>
straw,	<i>pa ille, f.</i>	fan,	<i>é ven tail, m.</i>
family,	<i>fa mi lle, f.</i>	broth,	<i>bou illon, m.</i>
coral,	<i>co rail, m.</i>	dressed,	<i>ha bi llé.</i>
sweet, pretty,	<i>gen ti lle, f.</i>	I work,	<i>Je tra va ille.</i>
He works,		<i>Il tra va ille.</i>	
Does he work?		<i>Tra va ille-t-il?</i>	
Do you work?		<i>Tra va illez-vous?</i>	
We work,		<i>Nous tra va illons.</i>	



here is, here are, *voici.*

there is, there are, *voilà.*

some, *de la*, before a feminine noun beginning with a consonant.

some poultry, *de la volaille.*

some broth, *du bouillon.*

his daughter, *sa fille.*

her fan, *son éventail.*

the lease, *le bail.*

a good broth, *un bon bouillon.*

her straw hat, *son chapeau de paille.*

a coral comb, *un peigne en corail.*

my little girl, *ma petite fille.*

#### EXERCICE 38.

Ma petite fille est bien habillée. Voici son chapeau de paille et son éventail. Lucie est très-gentille, la famille l'aime beaucoup. Nous avons le bail de la maison. Travaillez-vous beaucoup? Nous travaillons assez. J'aime le corail, j'ai acheté un peigne en corail. N'avez-vous pas acheté de la volaille? Oui: nous aurons un bon bouillon. Votre cousin est-il habillé? Oui, Madame: il travaille dans le salon. Voilà une feuille de son livre. Il désire un éventail. Il y a un éventail sur la table.

#### THÈME 38.

Your cousin is sick; he wants some broth. We have bought some poultry; he will have a good broth. I have dressed my little girl, but I do not see her straw hat. Lucy has hidden her fan and her straw hat. Here is her fan. Your family wants the lease of the house. Do you work enough? I work too much. I do not see my book. Here are twenty leaves of your book. My daughter has a pretty coral comb. Louis is well dressed. His daughter is very sweet. Does he work much? He works a little.

THIRTY-NINTH  
LESSON.TRENTÉ-NEUVIÈME  
LEÇON.

*e* before *ill, il*, sounded as *è* (*e* in *ebb*).

sun,	<i>so leil</i> , m.	eve,	<i>ve ille</i> , f.
ear,	<i>o re ille</i> , f.	bee,	<i>a be ille</i> , f.
old,	<i>vie ille</i> , f.	advice,	<i>con seil</i> , m.
currant,	<i>gro se ille</i> , f.	pillow,	<i>o re iller</i> , m.
awaked,	<i>é ve illé</i> .	I watch,	<i>Je ve ille</i> .
the bee,	<i>l'abeille</i> .	a bee,	<i>une abeille</i> .
the sun,	<i>le soleil</i> .	on the eve,	<i>la veille</i> .
his advice,	<i>son conseil</i> .	his pillow,	<i>son oreiller</i> .
a pillow,	<i>un oreiller</i> .	the patient,	<i>le malade</i> .
her old aunt,	<i>sa vieille tante</i> .		
some currant-jelly,	<i>de la gelée de groseilles</i> .		
too many currants,	<i>trop de groseilles</i> .		

## EXERCICE 39.

Le soleil a éveillé l'enfant. Son petit oreiller est sous sa tête. Mon frère était ici la veille de ma fête. La vieille dame aime beaucoup ma petite fille. Il y a une abeille sur la rose. Voyez-vous l'abeille? Mon cousin demande un conseil. Votre conseil est très-bon. L'oreille de ma petite fille est très-jolie. Louis vient dans le soleil, il sera malade. Je veille l'enfant, il mange trop de groseilles. Il porte un gros oreiller à la vieille dame. Son oreille est très-rouge.

## THÈME 39.

He takes the rose; he does not see the bee. The peasant works in the sun; he will be sick. His advice is good, but I do not ask for his advice. The patient is awaked: he wants a good pillow. Your ear is very red; were you in the sun? Your child is sick: he wants some currant-jelly. Our old

aunt will be here on the eve of your birthday. Mary loves her old aunt. I watch your companion; he takes too many currants. There is a bee on your pillow. I see the bee.

## SECTION XI.

*qu* and *gu*.

### FORTIETH LESSON.

### QUARANTIÈME LEÇON.

*qu* sounded as *k* in *king*.

what?	<i>que</i> ?	music,	<i>mu si que</i> , f.
who, whom?	<i>qui</i> ?	quinine,	<i>qui ni ne</i> , f.
four,	<i>qua tre</i> .	splendid,	<i>ma gni fi que</i> .
bank,	<i>ban que</i> , f.	why?	<i>pour quoi</i> ?
fifteen,	<i>quin ze</i> .	because,	<i>par ce que</i> .

REMARK. — The *e* of *que* is dropped before a vowel, thus, *qu'il*.

some quinine,	<i>de la quinine</i> .	some music,	<i>de la musique</i> .
to the bank,	<i>à la banque</i> .	my tea,	<i>mon thé</i> .
What do you see?		<i>Que voyez-vous?</i>	
Whom do you see?		<i>Qui voyez-vous?</i>	
Why do you eat?		<i>Pourquoi mangez-vous?</i>	
Because I am hungry,		<i>Parce que j'ai faim.</i>	
some splendid music,		<i>de la musique magnifique.</i>	
in the street,		<i>dans la rue.</i>	

### EXERCICE 40.

Que demandez-vous? Je demande ma musique. Qui demandez-vous? Je demande quatre musiciens. Pourquoi va-

t-il à la banque? Parce qu'il désire quinze cents francs ce matin. Que prenez-vous? Je prends de la quinine. Pourquoi prenez-vous de la quinine? Parce que je suis malade. Que voyez-vous? Je vois un château magnifique. Qui voyez-vous? Nous voyons quinze paysans. Pourquoi mangez-vous du pain? Parce que nous avons faim. Que tient-il? Il tient un livre magnifique.

## THÈME 40.

What do you want? I want some quinine. Why do you want some quinine? Because my little girl is sick. Whom do you see? I see four children in the street. What do you carry to the bank? I carry fifteen francs. Why does he go to the bank this morning? Because the weather is splendid. Whom do you love? I love my little friend. Why do you ask for your tea? Because I go to the theatre. Have you some music? We have some splendid music. What do you desire? I desire four little cakes.

FORTY-FIRST  
LESSON.QUARANTE-ET-UNIÈME  
LEÇON.

*gu*, when followed by a vowel, sounded as *g* in *get*.

tongue,	<i>lan gue</i> , f.	guide,	<i>gui de</i> , m.
long,	<i>lon gue</i> , f.	guinea,	<i>gui née</i> , f.
fig,	<i>fi gue</i> , f.	guitar,	<i>gui ta re</i> , f.
wasp,	<i>guê pe</i> , f.	tired,	<i>fa ti gué</i> .
ring,	<i>ba gue</i> , f.	wreath,	<i>guir lan de</i> , f.
the guitar,	<i>la guitare</i> .	my guitar,	<i>ma guitare</i> .
the wasp,	<i>la guêpe</i> .	a wasp,	<i>une guêpe</i> .
a fig,	<i>une figue</i> .	a tongue,	<i>une langue</i> .
a guinea,	<i>une guinée</i> .	her wreath,	<i>sa guirlande</i> .
her dress,	<i>sa robe</i> .	the guide,	<i>le guide</i> .

a splendid ring, *une bague magnifique*.

## EXERCICE 41.

Je ne vois pas notre guide. Il ne vient pas ce matin, il est trop fatigué. Que mangez-vous? Je mange une figue. Il y a une guêpe sur la figue. La guêpe est bien loin. Que tient-il? Il tient une guitare. La petite fille tient une guirlande de roses. Sa ceinture est trop longue. Qui veut une bague? Je désire une jolie bague en corail. Voici une guinée, je prends la bague et la guirlande. Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas étudié votre guitare? Parce que j'étais trop fatigué. Votre langue est très-rouge.

## THÈME 41.

Do you like the guitar? No: I prefer the piano. The bride has a splendid ring. Her dress is too long, but her wreath is very pretty. Who wants a fig? I want many figs. There is a wasp on your hat. I do not see the wasp. Have you brought your guitar? No: my guitar is in the parlor. Why do you take a chair? Because I am tired. The guide will be here this morning. Has he bought a tongue? He has bought a tongue and four chickens. Had he some money? He had a guinea.

## SECTION XII.

## DOUBLE CONSONANTS.

FORTY-SECOND  
LESSON.QUARANTE-DEUXIÈME  
LEÇON.

Double consonants sounded as the simple consonants.

table-cloth, *na ppe*, f.

also, *an ssi*.

boot, *bo tte*, f.

broken, *cassé*.

cup,	<i>ta sse,</i>	change,	<i>mo nnaie, f.</i>
butter,	<i>beu rre, m.</i>	bureau,	<i>co mmo de, f.</i>
apple,	<i>po mme, f.</i>	mended,	<i>ra cco mmo dé.</i>
	Do you give?		<i>Do nnez-vous ?</i>
	We give,		<i>Nous do nnon.</i>
	I give,		<i>Je do nne.</i>
	I do not give,		<i>Je ne do`nne pas.</i>
	He gives,		<i>Il do nne.</i>
	Does he give,		<i>Do nne-t-il ?</i>
	the table cloth,		<i>la nappe.</i>
	the change,		<i>la monnaie.</i>
the butter,	<i>le beurre.</i>	some butter,	<i>du beurre.</i>
my cup,	<i>ma tasse.</i>	a cup,	<i>une tasse.</i>
my boot,	<i>ma botte.</i>	an apple,	<i>une pomme.</i>
the bureau,	<i>la commode.</i>	some change,	<i>de la monnaie.</i>
	an old boot,		<i>une vieille botte.</i>

## EXERCICE 42.

Donnez-vous une pomme à Louis? Non : je donne une pomme à Marie. La nappe est sur la table, mais je ne vois pas la tasse de Théodore. Son petit frère a cassé sa tasse. Avez-vous apporté du beurre? Oui : et du sucre aussi, voici votre monnaie. A-t-il raccommodé ma botte? Il a raccommodé votre botte est j'ai raccommodé la nappe. Ma tasse est sur la commode. Il y a aussi une pomme sur la commode. Donne-t-il la monnaie à la fille. Il donne le beurre et la monnaie.

## THÈME 42.

Have you brought the table-cloth? I have brought the table-cloth and the butter. Why have you not brought my cup? Lucy has broken your cup. What do you give? We give some change, and he gives an apple. The change is on the bureau. Have you brought my boot? He has not yet mended your boot ; here is an old boot. Do you want a cup?

Yes: and a saucer also. There is a cup on the bureau; the saucer is broken. Have you bought some butter? Yes: here is the butter and the change.

FORTY-THIRD  
LESSON.

QUARANTE-TROISIÈME  
LEÇON.

e before a double consonant sounded as è (e in *ebb*).

she,	<i>e lle.</i>	
handsome, beautiful,	<i>be lle, f.</i>	
this or that,	<i>ce tte,</i>	before a feminine noun.
glass,	<i>ve rre,</i>	m.
letter,	<i>le ttre, f.</i>	young lady, <i>de moi se lle.</i>
plate,	<i>a ssiette, f.</i>	match, <i>a llu me tte, f.</i>
fork,	<i>four che tte, f.</i>	mine, <i>la mie nne.</i>
Peter,	<i>Pie rre.</i>	his or hers, <i>la sie nne.</i>
She has,	<i>Elle a.</i>	Has she? <i>A-t-elle?</i>
I call,	<i>J'a ppe lle.</i>	She calls, <i>Elle a ppe lle.</i>
I throw,	<i>Je je tte.</i>	She throws, <i>Elle je tte.</i>
	Does she call?	<i>A ppe lle-t-elle?</i>
	Does she throw?	<i>Je tte-t-elle?</i>
a plate,	<i>une assie tte.</i>	that plate, <i>cette assiette.</i>
a letter,	<i>une lettre.</i>	that letter, <i>cette lettre.</i>
a glass,	<i>un verre.</i>	this glass, <i>ce verre.</i>
a fork,	<i>une fourchette.</i>	a match, <i>une all</i>
that young lady,		<i>cette demoiselle.</i>
that fork,		<i>cette fourchette.</i>
that handsome young lady,		<i>cette belle demoiselle.</i>

EXERCICE 43.

Qui appelle-t-elle? Elle appelle Pierre. Elle désire une assiette, une fourchette, et un verre. Voici ma fourchette et la sienne. Cette demoiselle est jeune et belle. Pierre aime cette demoiselle. Elle a lu la lettre de Pierre et la mienne.

Avez-vous une allumette? Il y a une allumette sur la commode. Elle jette l'allumette dans le feu. Jette-t-elle cette belle pomme? Non: elle jette cette mauvaise poire. A-t-elle son assiette ou la mienne? Elle a la sienne. J'appelle cette demoiselle. Elle vient.

## THÈME 43.

That young lady wants a plate. Does she call Peter? No: she calls Mary. Has she a fork? She has a fork and a glass. I do not see that letter. Here is a letter on the table. She throws that letter in the fire. Does she throw your letter? She throws mine. Do you see that handsome young lady? She calls your cousin. Have you a match, Peter? Yes: here is a match. Has she broken that glass? She has broken that plate and that glass. He is that young lady; she is very handsome.

## SECTION XIII.

## CONSONANTS AT THE CLOSE OF WORDS AND SYLLABLES.

FORTY-FOURTH  
LESSON.QUARANTE-QUATRIÈME  
LEÇON.

Consonants not sounded at the close of words.

REMARK. — As said before (Section I, Lesson 1st), consonants, with a few exceptions, are not sounded at the close of French words.

cloth,	<i>drap</i> , m.	voice,	<i>voix</i> , f.
glove,	<i>gant</i> , m.	cold,	<i>froid</i> , m.



wind,	<i>vent, m.</i>	warm,	<i>chaud, m.</i>
field,	<i>champ, m.</i>	carpet,	<i>ta pis, m.</i>
when,	<i>quand,</i>	soon,	<i>bien tôt.</i>
fruit,	<i>fruit, m.</i>	happy,	<i>heu reux, m.</i>
Do you sell?	<i>Ven dez-vous ?</i>	I sell,	<i>Je vends.</i>
Does he sell?	<i>Vend-il ?</i>	He sells,	<i>Il vend.</i>
Will she be?	<i>Se ra-t-elle ?</i>	She will be,	<i>Elle se ra.</i>
the voice,	<i>la voix.</i>	her voice,	<i>sa voix.</i>
my glove,	<i>mon gant.</i>	his field,	<i>son champ.</i>
the wind,	<i>le vent.</i>	some cloth,	<i>du drap.</i>
that fruit,	<i>ce fruit.</i>	this week,	<i>cette semaine.</i>
that handsome carpet, <i>ce beau tapis.</i>			

## EXERCICE 44.

Quand vendez-vous ce tapis ? Je le vends ce matin. Pourquoi le vendez-vous ? Parce que j'ai besoin d'argent. Ce paysan a-t-il un champ ? Il a un champ et beaucoup de fruits. Vend-il son champ ? Il ne le vend pas. Le temps a été très-chaud cette semaine. Oui, mais le vent est froid ce matin. Quand sera-t-elle ici ? Elle sera ici bientôt. Est-il heureux ? Il est très-heureux. A-t-elle raccommode ce gant. Elle a raccommode son gant et le mien. Qui vend ce drap ? Le marchand vend ce drap et ce tapis. Cette demoiselle a une jolie voix.

## THÈME 44.

What does he sell ? He sells some cloth. Does he sell that handsome carpet ? He sells it. Do you want that fruit ? Yes, if you please. The coffee is warm, but the milk is cold. Do you like the voice of that young lady ? I like her voice. When will she be here ? She will be here soon. Peter will be very happy. Does he work in his field ? No : the sun is too warm. I like the sun ; I do not like the wind. Have you my glove ? No : your glove is on the bureau. When do you sell your carpet ? I sell it this week.

FORTY-FIFTH  
LESSON.QUARANTE-CINQUIÈME  
LEÇON.

*c, f, l, r*, generally sounded at the close of words.

bag, sack,	<i>sac</i> , m.	evening,	<i>soir</i> , m.
ox, beef,	<i>bœuf</i> .	their,	<i>leur</i> .
lake,	<i>lac</i> , m.	black,	<i>noir</i> , m.
flower,	<i>fleur</i> , f.	for,	<i>pour</i> .
ball,	<i>bal</i> , m.	new,	<i>neuf</i> , m.
sister,	<i>sœur</i> .	horse,	<i>che val</i> .
good morning,		<i>bon jour</i> .	
good evening,		<i>bon soir</i> .	
Do you go out?		<i>Sortez-vous?</i>	
I go out,		<i>Je sors</i> .	
He goes out,		<i>Il sort</i> .	
She goes out,		<i>Elle sort</i> .	
Does he go out?		<i>Sort-il?</i>	
Does she go out?		<i>Sort-elle?</i>	
the lake,		<i>le lac</i> .	
my sack,		<i>mon sac</i> .	
to the ball,		<i>au bal</i> .	
this evening,		<i>ce soir</i> .	
a horse,		<i>un cheval</i> .	
some beef,		<i>du bœuf</i> .	
a flower,		<i>une fleur</i> .	
a doll,		<i>une poupée</i> .	
that beautiful flower,		<i>cette belle fleur</i> .	
some black cloth,		<i>du drap noir</i> .	
my new hat,		<i>mon chapeau neuf</i> .	
a new fan,		<i>un éventail neuf</i> .	

## EXERCICE 45.

Bonjour, ma sœur; sortez-vous ce soir? Oui; je vais au bal. Voulez-vous cette fleur? Je veux une jolie fleur rouge.

Voyez-vous le lac? Je le vois, je vois aussi un petit bateau sur le lac. Le sac est pour vous et ce chapeau neuf est pour votre sœur. Le paysan a acheté un cheval et un bœuf. Son cheval est noir. Bonjour, Louis, votre frère est-il ici? Non, madame; il est au bal. Voici sa sœur, elle a un joli sac et un chapeau neuf. Qui tient leur cheval? Pierre le tient. Bonsoir, maman; je vais au bal. Bonsoir, mon enfant. Cette belle fleur est pour vous.

## THÈME 45.

Good-morning, Mary: have you been on the lake? Yes: there is a large boat on the lake. I have brought that beautiful flower for your sister. Do you go out, this morning? Yes: I want my sack and my new bonnet. Their sister goes to the ball this evening: she has bought a new fan. Here is a horse for you, and a doll for your sister. Do you want some beef? Yes, if you please. There is some beef on your plate. Their brother has bought some black cloth. Does she go out this evening? No: she is sick. Good-evening, Mary. Good-evening, (my) brother.

FORTY-SIXTH  
LESSON.QUARANTE-SIXIÈME  
LEÇON.

Consonants sounded at the close of a syllable.

object,	<i>ob jet</i> , m.	portrait,	<i>por trait</i> , m.
actor,	<i>ac teur</i> .	obscure, dark,	<i>ob scur</i> .
circus,	<i>cir que</i> , m.	captive,	<i>cap tif</i> .
absent,	<i>ab sent</i> .	October,	<i>oc to bre</i> .
soldier,	<i>sol dat</i> .	instructive,	<i>ins truc tif</i> .

Do you admire?

*Ad mi rez-vous?*

I admire,

*J'ad mi re.*

He admires,

*Il ad mi re.*

She admires,

*Elle ad mi re.*

Does he admire?

*Ad mi re-t-il?*

Does she admire?	<i>Ad mi re-t-elle ?</i>
an actor,	<i>un acteur.</i>
that captive,	<i>ce captif.</i>
his visit,	<i>sa vi site.</i>
his portrait,	<i>son portrait.</i>
in October,	<i>en octobre.</i>
in Egypt,	<i>en Egypte.</i>
the object,	<i>l'objet.</i>
his country,	<i>son pays.</i>
to the circus,	<i>au cirque.</i>
in the circus,	<i>dans le cirque.</i>
an instructive book,	<i>un livre instructif.</i>

## EXERCICE 46.

Qui va au cirque? Je vais au cirque. Avez-vous de l'argent? Oui: j'ai payé pour vous. Ce bon acteur est absent. Il sera ici en octobre. Quel (what) est l'objet de son voyage? Il désire visiter (to visit) Paris. Voici son portrait. Admirez-vous ce portrait? Je l'admire beaucoup. Ce salon est obscur. Désirez-vous une lampe? Oui: s'il vous plait. Admire-t-elle ce livre? Elle l'admire beaucoup, ce livre est très-instructif. Ce soldat a été trois mois captif en Egypte. Ne le plaignez-vous pas? Non: je l'admire.

## THÈME 46.

Here is an actor: he goes to the circus. There are many soldiers in the circus. I do not see your brother: is he absent? Yes: he is in Egypt. Have you his portrait? No: my mother has his portrait: she admires it a great deal. What do you desire? I desire an instructive book for that captive. Is he here? He was here in October. Does he admire this country? No: he prefers his country. There is a soldier at the door. What (quel) is the object of his visit? He desires some money. This store is very dark: I do not see him.

FORTY-SEVENTH  
LESSON.

QUARANTE-SEPTIÈME  
LEÇON.

e, before a consonant closing the syllable, sounded as  
*è* (e in *ebb*).

salt,	<i>sel, m.</i>
Joseph,	<i>Jo seph.</i>
what,	<i>quel, before a masculine noun.</i>
September,	<i>sep tem bre.</i>
heaven, sky,	<i>ciel, m.</i>
excellent,	<i>ex ce llent.</i>
honey,	<i>miel, m.</i>
Spanish,	<i>Es pa gnol.</i>
dry,	<i>sec, m.</i>
some one,	<i>quel qu'un.</i>
with,	<i>avec.</i>
something,	<i>quel que chose.</i>
Do you respect?	<i>Res pec tez-vous?</i>
I respect?	<i>Je res pec te.</i>
Does he respect?	<i>Res pec te-t-il?</i>
He respects,	<i>Il res pec te.</i>
the sky,	<i>le ciel.</i>
some honey,	<i>du miel.</i>
the Spanish,	<i>l'espagnol.</i>
her brother,	<i>son frère.</i>
what bonnet?	<i>quel chapeau.</i>
in September,	<i>en septembre.</i>
that old gentleman,	<i>ce vieux monsieur.</i>

EXERCICE 47.

Joseph, quel couteau voulez-vous? Je désire celui-ci.  
Desirez-vous encore quelque chose? Je désire le sel. Ce  
miel est excellent, j'en mange avec mon pain. N'admirez-  
vous pas ce beau ciel? Oui: le temps est magnifique, j'aime

le mois de septembre. Respecte-t-il son père? Il respecte son père et sa mère. Aime-t-il quelqu'un? Il aime cette jolie demoiselle. Sait-il l'espagnol? Non: mais il sait l'anglais. Votre linge est sec, mais le mien n'est pas encore sec. Quel vin demandez-vous? Je demande du vin rouge.

THÈME 47.

Do you know (the) Spanish? No: I have not yet studied (the) Spanish. Do you want something, Joseph? I want some cake and some honey. The cake is excellent, but the bread is too dry. Do you ask for some one? I ask for that young lady. She is not here: she will be here in September. Do you see the sky? The sky is all black. Does she go out with you? She goes out with her brother. What bonnet does she want? She wants her straw bonnet. Do you love some one? I love my cousin. Do you respect that old gentleman? I respect him much.

FORTY-EIGHTH  
LESSON.

QUARANTE-HUITIÈME  
LEÇON.

*er* sounded as *ere* in *there*.

dear,	<i>cher</i> , m.	shut,	<i>fer mé</i> .
thank you,	<i>mer ci</i> .	yesterday,	<i>hier</i> .
sea,	<i>mer</i> , f.	servant,	<i>sér van te</i> , f.
cradle,	<i>ber ceau</i> , m.	proud,	<i>fier</i> , m.
green.	<i>vert</i> , m.	person	<i>per so nne</i> , f.

Do you seek?	<i>Cher chez-vous?</i>
We seek,	<i>Nous cher chons.</i>
He seeks,	<i>Il cher che.</i>
She seeks,	<i>Elle cher che.</i>

Does he seek?	<i>Cher che-t-il?</i>
Does she seek?	<i>Cher che-t-elle?</i>
the servant,	<i>la servante.</i>
a servant,	<i>une servante.</i>
the sea,	<i>la mer.</i>
that person,	<i>cette personne.</i>
a green ribbon,	<i>un ruban vert.</i>
his dear child,	<i>son cher enfant.</i>
near the cradle,	<i>près du berceau.</i>
many boats,	<i>beaucoup de bateaux.</i>

## EXERCICE 48.

Cherchez-vous quelqu'un? Nous cherchons notre cher enfant. La servante le cherche aussi. Il était ici hier. Avez-vous vu la mer? Oui, la maison de mon père est près de la mer. Qui a fermé la porte? La servante a fermé la porte et la fenêtre. Voici cette personne, elle vous cherche. Je suis avec mon cher ami. Je n'aime pas Joseph, il est trop fier. Voulez-vous ce ruban? Non, merci: je préfère un ruban vert. Qui cherche-t-elle? Elle cherche Louis. Le cher enfant est dans son berceau. Hier nous avons acheté un tapis vert.

## THÈME 48.

Do you want that fruit? No, thank you: that fruit is too green. Do you seek that person? I seek the servant. She is near the cradle of our dear child. Has she shut the window? She has shut the door and the window. Do you see the sea? I see the sea and many boats. That person was here yesterday; she had a straw bonnet with a green ribbon. Our father is very proud of his dear child. What does she seek? She seeks a servant. There is a servant at the door. The weather was very cold yesterday.

FORTY-NINTH  
LESSON.QUARANTE-NEUVIÈME  
LEÇON.

*er* sounded as *é* (*a* in *fate*) at the close of words of more than one syllable.

shepherd,	<i>ber ger.</i>	paper,	<i>pa pier, m.</i>
butcher,	<i>bou cher.</i>	first,	<i>pre mier.</i>
orchard,	<i>ver ger, m.</i>	last,	<i>der nier.</i>
copy-book,	<i>ca hier, m.</i>	to shut,	<i>fer mer.</i>
shoe,	<i>sou lier, m.</i>	to find,	<i>trou ver.</i>
Can you?	<i>Pou vez-vous?</i>	We can,	<i>Nous pou vons.</i>
I can,	<i>Je peux.</i>	I can not,	<i>Je ne peux pas.</i>
Can he?	<i>Peut-il?</i>	He can,	<i>Il peut.</i>
the orchard,	<i>le verger.</i>	the shepherd,	<i>le ber ger.</i>
a copy-book,	<i>un cahier.</i>	His copy-book,	<i>son cahier.</i>
the butcher,	<i>le boucher.</i>	to the butcher,	<i>au boucher.</i>
some paper,	<i>du papier.</i>	my shoe,	<i>mon soulier.</i>
	a fine apple,	<i>une belle pomme.</i>	
	the first tale,	<i>le premier conte.</i>	

## EXERCICE 49.

Que cherchez-vous? Je cherche mon cahier, je ne peux pas le trouver. Je ne vois pas votre cahier, mais voici du papier. Avez-vous fini votre thème? J'ai fini le premier, mais je n'ai pas fini le dernier. Voyez-vous le berger? Non; mais je vois son chien. Le berger n'est pas loin. Voilà le boucher: il porte du bœuf et du mouton. Il y a beaucoup de fruits dans le verger. Pouvez-vous trouver votre soulier? Mon soulier est sous le lit. Peut-il fermer le piano? Il ne peut pas le fermer. Je suis le premier à l'école, Joseph est le dernier.

## THÈME 49.

Have you bought some paper? I have bought some paper for you, and a copy-book for Theodore. He cannot find his



copy-book. What do you seek in the orchard? I seek a fine apple. There are many apples in the orchard. Have you shut the door of the parlor? I cannot shut the door. Has she read the first tale? She has read the first and the last. The shepherd has many sheep; he sells a sheep to the butcher. The butcher wants some money. Have you seen my shoe? Your shoe is in that corner.

# FIFTIETH LESSON. CINQUANTIÈME LEÇON.

*es* in monosyllables sounded as *é* (*a* in *fate*).

the,	<i>les</i> , before a plural noun.		
these or those,	<i>ces</i> ,	"	"
my,	<i>mes</i> ,	"	"
thy,	<i>tes</i> ,	"	"
his or her,	<i>ses</i> ,	"	"
of the, some,	<i>des</i> ,	"	"

*es* not sounded in words of more than one syllable.

they,	<i>e lles</i> , f.	pupils,	<i>é lè ves</i> .
peaches,	<i>pê ches</i> .	ripe,	<i>mu res</i> , pl.
rooms,	<i>cham bres</i> , f.	churches,	<i>é gli ses</i> , f.
poor,	<i>pau vres</i> , pl.	convenient,	<i>co mmo des</i> , pl.
Are you?	<i>Ê tes-vous?</i>	We are,	<i>Nous so mmes</i> .
Are they?	<i>Sont-elles?</i>	They are,	<i>Elles sont</i> .
	Do you make?		<i>Fai tes-vous?</i>
	I make,		<i>Je fais</i> .
	Do they (f.) make?		<i>Font-elles?</i>
	They (f.) make,		<i>Elles font</i> .
those houses,	<i>ces maisons</i> .	those churches,	<i>ces églises</i> .
these dresses,	<i>ces robes</i> .	my dresses,	<i>mes robes</i> .
the skirts,	<i>les jupes</i> .	the sleeves,	<i>les manches</i> .
the peaches,	<i>les pêches</i> .	her dresses,	<i>ses robes</i> .
those rooms,	<i>ces chambres</i> .	the rooms,	<i>les chambres</i> .
	many pupils,		<i>beaucoup d'élèves</i> .

## EXERCICE 50.

Voici des pêches, sont-elles mûres? Elles sont mûres et très-belles. Avez-vous vu les chambres de ces élèves? Elles ont petites, mais très-commodes. Êtes-vous pauvres. Nous ne sommes pas pauvres, nous avons des vaches et beaucoup de poules. Faites-vous ces robes? Je fais mes robes et mes chapeaux. Admire-t-il ces églises? Il admire ces écoles et ces églises. Ces maisons ne sont-elles pas vieilles? Elles sont vieilles, mais elles sont encore très-bonnes. Sont-elles commodes? Elles sont assez commodes.

## THÈME 50.

Are there many rooms in those houses? There are fifteen rooms. Those rooms are large (grandes) and very convenient. Have you many pupils? We have one hundred pupils. Are they (f.) good? They (f.) are good, but they are poor. Do they (f.) make those dresses? They make the skirts and the sleeves. Do you like (the) peaches? I like (the) peaches when they (f.) are ripe. Have you seen those churches? I have seen those churches; they (f.) are magnificent. Do you make her dresses? No; but I make my dresses. Are you poor? We are very poor.

*June 21 1869*

FIFTY-FIRST  
LESSON.CINQUANTE-ET-UNIÈME  
LEÇON.

*ent* not sounded when used as the ending of the third person plural of French verbs.

They speak,	<i>Ils par lent.</i>
Do they speak?	<i>Par lent-ils?</i>
They (f.) dance,	<i>Elles dan sent.</i>
Do they dance?	<i>Dan sent-elles?</i>
They drink,	<i>Ils boi vent.</i>
Do they drink?	<i>Boi vent-ils?</i>

They (f.) eat,	<i>Elles man gent.</i>
Do they eat?	<i>Man gent-elles ?</i>
They read,	<i>Ils li sent.</i>
Do they read?	<i>Li sent-ils ?</i>
They (f.) write,	<i>Elles é cri vent.</i>
Do they write?	<i>É cri vent-elles ?</i>
They wish,	<i>Ils veu lent.</i>
Do they wish?	<i>Ve u lent-ils ?</i>
They (f.) hold,	<i>Elles tie nnent.</i>
Do they hold?	<i>Tie nnent-elles ?</i>
They take,	<i>Ils pre nnent.</i>
Do they take?	<i>Pre nnent-ils ?</i>
their ; their fans,	<i>leurs, pl. ; leurs éventails.</i>
a room,	<i>une chambre.</i>
some chicken,	<i>du poulet.</i>
some jelly,	<i>de la gelée.</i>
some money,	<i>de l'argent.</i>
some change,	<i>de la monnaie.</i>
some tea,	<i>du thé.</i>
a cup of tea,	<i>une tasse de thé.</i>

## EXERCICE 51.

Parlent-ils beaucoup? Ils parlent trop. Dansent-elles bien? Elles dansent très-bien. Boivent-ils de l'eau? Non: ils boivent un verre de vin. Mangent-elles des gâteaux? Elles mangent des gâteaux et des fruits. Lisent-ils ce livre? Ils ne lisent pas ce livre. Écrivent-elles leurs thèmes? Non, madame: elles écrivent une lettre à leur mère. Veulent-ils des pommes? Ils veulent des pommes et des pêches. Tien-  
nent-elles bien leurs plumes? Elles ne tiennent pas bien leurs plumes. Prennent-ils du thé? Ils prennent du café.

## THÈME 51.

Do they speak English? No: they speak Spanish. Do they (f.) dance much? They dance too much. Do they drink

some tea? They drink a cup of tea. Do they (f.) eat some beef? They eat some chicken and some jelly. Do they wish one room? They wish two rooms. Do they (f.) hold their fans? They hold their fans and their gloves. Do they read your letter? No: they read a letter from their father. Do they f. write much? They do not write enough. Do they take some money? They take some change.

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## SECTION XIV.

*t* before a diphthong beginning with *i*.

*e* ,, *mment*.

### FIFTY-SECOND LESSON.

### CINQUANTE-DEUXIÈME LEÇON.

*t*, before a diphthong beginning with *i*, sounded as *c*  
(*c* in *cent*).

notion,	<i>no tion</i> , f.	attention,	<i>a tten tion</i> , f.
ambitious,	<i>am bi tieux</i> ,	education,	<i>é du ca tion</i> , f.
portion,	<i>por tion</i> , f.	essential,	<i>e ssen tiel</i> .
Egyptian,	<i>E gyp tien</i> .	recreation,	<i>ré cré a tion</i> , f.

Shall *or* will you have? *Au rez-vous?*

We shall have. *Nous au rons.*

Will they have? *Au ront-ils?*

They will have, *Ils au ront.*

Will they (f.) have? *Au ront-elles?*

They will have, *Elles au ront.*

Do you play? *Jou ez-vous?*

We play, *Nous jou ons.*

Do you study? *Étu diez-vous?*

We study, *Nous é tu dions.*

some, *quel ques.*

some notions,	<i>quel ques notions.</i>
a portion,	<i>une portion.</i>
of English,	<i>d'anglais.</i>
a long recreation,	<i>une longue récréation.</i>
a good education,	<i>une bonne éducation.</i>

## EXERCICE 52.

Avez-vous quelques notions de géographie? Oui: et nous aurons bientôt quelques notions de physiologie? Étudiez-vous beaucoup? Nous étudions avec beaucoup d'attention. Vous aurez une bonne éducation. Ne jouez-vous pas un peu? Nous jouons à la récréation. Nous aurons récréation à midi. Votre frère est-il ambitieux? Il n'est pas assez ambitieux. Ce mot est-il essentiel? Il est très-essentiel. Donnez-vous une portion de votre gâteau à Lucie? Je donne ma portion à Marie. Il y a quelques Egyptiens à Paris.

## THÈME 52.

Will you have a long recreation this morning? We shall have a long recreation at noon. Do you play much? We play enough; but we study also with much attention. Are you ambitious? We are very ambitious. Have they (f.) some notions of physiology? Yes: and they have also some notions of music. Those young ladies will have a good education. Do you want a portion of that cake? I want all the cake. There are two Egyptians in the street. Do they speak English? They have some notions of English. That journey (*voyage*, m.) is essential to their success.

FIFTY-THIRD  
LESSON.CINQUANTE-TROISIÈME  
LEÇON.

e, before *mment*, sounded as *a* (*a* in *mass*).

patiently,	<i>pa tiè mment.</i>
eloquently,	<i>é lo que mment.</i>

ardently,	<i>ar de mment.</i>
evidently,	<i>e vi de mment.</i>
frequently,	<i>fré que mment.</i>
consequently,	<i>con se que mment.</i>
woman, wife,	<i>fe mme.</i>
heard,	<i>en ten du.</i>
that,	<i>que.</i>
the wife,	<i>la femme.</i>
those priests,	<i>ces prêtres.</i>
all the words,	<i>tous les mots.</i>
We do not know,	<i>Nous ne savons pas.</i>
a poor woman,	<i>une pauvre femme.</i>
He ardently desires,	<i>Il désire ardemment.</i>

## EXERCICE 53.

Parlent-ils bien? Ils parlent éloquemment. Voyez-vous cette pauvre femme? Evidemment elle a besoin d'argent. Il ne vient pas, conséquemment je sors avec vous. Il lit patiemment cette longue lettre. Que désire-t-elle? Elle désire ardemment votre portrait. Que veut cette femme? Elle demande votre frère. Sort-il fréquemment? Il sort fréquemment avec elle.

## THÈME 53.

There is a poor woman at the door. She is evidently sick. We study with attention: we seek patiently all the words that (que) we do not know. He goes to Paris: consequently, he wants much money. Have you heard those priests? They speak eloquently. He ardently desires the portrait of his friend. Here is the wife of your brother. Does she come here frequently? She comes very frequently.

## SECTION XV.

## ORTHOGRAPHICAL MARKS.

FIFTY-FOURTH  
LESSON.CINQUANTE-QUATRIÈME  
LEÇON.

The *cedilla* is a mark placed under the *ç*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, to give it the soft sound of *c* in *cent*.

mason,	<i>ma çon.</i>	fashion, making,	<i>fa çon, f.</i>
French,	<i>fran çais.</i>	received,	<i>re çu.</i>
lesson,	<i>le çon, f.</i>	boy,	<i>gar çon.</i>
front,	<i>fa ça de, f.</i>	perceived,	<i>a per çu.</i>
I receive,		<i>Je re çois.</i>	
He receives,		<i>Il re çoit.</i>	
Does he receive?		<i>Re çoit-il?</i>	
Does she receive?		<i>Re çoit-elle?</i>	
the mason,		<i>le maçon.</i>	
that church,		<i>cette église.</i>	
the making,		<i>la façon.</i>	
his work,		<i>son travail.</i>	
that Frenchman,		<i>ce Français.</i>	
the front,		<i>la façade.</i>	
his money,		<i>son argent.</i>	
my book,		<i>mon livre.</i>	
those little boys,		<i>ces petits garçons.</i>	
my French lesson,		<i>ma leçon de français.</i>	
a splendid present,		<i>un cadeau magnifique.</i>	

## EXERCICE 54.

Prennent-ils une leçon de français ce matin? Non: ils prennent une leçon d'anglais. J'ai aperçu le maçon, il a fini la façade de cette maison. A-t-il reçu son argent? Il a reçu

cent francs. Ces petits garçons parlent-ils français? Ils parlent français et anglais. Que reçoit-elle? Elle reçoit quinze francs pour la façon de cette robe. Reçoit-il ce Français ce soir? Il reçoit ce Français et ces deux petits garçons. J'ai aperçu les petits garçons dans la rue. Savez-vous votre leçon, Louis? Je sais ma leçon de géographie, mais je ne sais pas ma leçon de français.

THÈME 54.

Do you admire the front of that church? No: but I admire the front of your house? Here is the mason: he has finished his work. Has he received much money? He has not yet received all his money. Those little boys are French. Do they speak English? No: they speak French and Spanish. Have you perceived my book? I do not know my French lesson, and I cannot find my book. Do you like my dress? I have paid twenty francs for the making. Does she receive a present from that Frenchman? She receives a splendid present.

FIFTY-FIFTH  
LESSON.

CINQUANTE-CINQUIÈME  
LEÇON.

Apostrophe (*apostrophe*).

The *apostrophe* is a mark used in the place of the vowels *e*, *a*, *i*, which are sometimes dropped before another vowel or *h* mute.

REMARK. — *e* is dropped in the monosyllables *je*, *ne*, *le*, *de*, *ce*, *me*, *te*, *se*, *que*; also in *lorsque* (when), *puisque* (since), *quoique* (though), *quelque* (some), and *entre* (between).

*a* is dropped only in the word *la*.

*i* is dropped only in the word *si* (if) before *il*, *ils*.



the gold,	<i>l'or, m.</i>	the oil,	<i>l'huile, f.</i>
the man,	<i>l'homme.</i>	if he,	<i>s'il.</i>
the history,	<i>l'histoire, f.</i>	if they,	<i>s'ils.</i>
me,	<i>me, before the verb.</i>	where,	<i>où.</i>

Do you wait for ?	<i>A t'en dez-vous ?</i>
Do you wait for me ?	<i>M'a t'en dez-vous ?</i>
What do you wait for ?	<i>Qu'a t'en dez-vous ?</i>
What do you write ?	<i>Qu'é cri vez-vous ?</i>
I wait for, <i>J'a attends.</i>	I write, <i>J'é cris.</i>
of gold, <i>d'or.</i>	of silver, <i>d'argent.</i>
the letter, <i>la lettre.</i>	my letter, <i>ma lettre.</i>
a silver thimble,	<i>un dé d'argent,</i>
a gold thimble,	<i>un dé d'or.</i>

## EXERCICE 55.

Qu'attendez-vous ? J'attends cette plume d'or. Savez-vous l'histoire de ce musicien ? Je ne sais pas son histoire. Avez-vous un plat d'argent ? J'ai deux plats d'argent. Où est l'homme qui me demande ? Je ne sais pas s'il est ici. Qu'écrivez-vous ? J'écris l'histoire de ce prince. M'attendez-vous ? Non : j'attends ces petits garçons ; savez-vous s'ils sont ici ? Oui, ils écrivent leurs thèmes. Avez-vous apporté l'huile ? J'ai apporté l'huile et une lampe d'argent. Voici l'homme que (that) vous cherchez. Il a reçu l'or et l'argent.

## THÈME 55.

What do you write ? I write the history of Saint Louis. Has she a gold thimble ? No : she has a silver thimble. Do you wait for me ? I wait for the man who is at the door. Do you know if he comes ? He comes with the gold and the silver. Have you studied the history of that king ? No : but I know the history of Joseph. Where has she bought the oil ? She has bought the oil here. Do you know if they have received my letter ? They have received the letter and the money.

FIFTY-SIXTH  
LESSON.

CINQUANTE-SIXIÈME  
LEÇON.

Diæresis (*tréma*).

The *diæresis* is a mark sometimes placed over *i*, *ü*, *ë*, when they are preceded by another vowel, to show that each one of the vowels is to be sounded separately.

corn,	<i>maïs</i> , m.	Cain,	<i>Caïn</i> .
artless,	<i>naï ve</i> , f.	Saul,	<i>Saül</i> .
Moses,	<i>Moï se</i> .	sharp,	<i>ai guë</i> , f.
great-grandfather,		<i>aï eul</i> .	
selfishness,		<i>é goïs me</i> , m.	
Do you hate?		<i>Haï ssez-vous</i> ?	
We hate,		<i>Nous haï ssons</i> .	
some corn,		<i>du maïs</i> .	
some cakes,		<i>des gâteaux</i> .	
selfishness,		<i>l'égoïsme</i> .	
her great-grandfather,		<i>son aïeul</i> .	
a sharp pain,		<i>une douleur aiguë</i> .	
some corn bread,		<i>du pain de maïs</i> .	

EXERCICE 56.

Que mangez-vous? Je mange du maïs, j'aime beaucoup le maïs. Voici son aïeul, il est bien vieux. Haïssez-vous l'égoïsme? Nous haïssons l'égoïsme. Avez-vous lu l'histoire de Caïn? J'ai lu l'histoire de Caïn et de son frère Abel. Nous avons lu aussi l'histoire de Moïse et de Saül. Haïssez-vous quelqu'un? Nous ne haïssons personne (no one). Nous aimons cette petite fille, elle est si naïve. A-t-elle ses deux aïeuls? Elle a encore ses deux aïeuls. Qu'avez-vous (what ails you)? J'ai une douleur aiguë à la tête.

## THÈME 56.

Do you make some corn-bread? I make some corn-bread and some cakes. What do you hate? We hate (the) selfishness. Whom do you prefer, Moses or Saul? I prefer Moses. Do you like Cain? I do not like Cain, but I like his brother Abel. Do you know if her great-grandfather is here? Her great-grandfather is sick; he has a sharp pain in (à) the head. The little girl is very artless. Do they want some corn? No: they want some bread. Do you hate some one? We hate that Frenchman.

## SECTION XVI.

## CONNECTION OF WORDS.

FIFTY-SEVENTH  
LESSON.CINQUANTE-SEPTIÈME  
LEÇON.

When a French word ends with a consonant and the next word begins with a vowel, the consonant is generally joined to the vowel; thus, *Dit-on?* (Do they say?), must be pronounced *Di ton?* — *en or* (in gold) *en nor*.

In words of more than one syllable ending in *e* mute the *e* is dropped in reading, and the consonant which precedes it is joined to the following vowel; thus, *une amie* (a friend) must be pronounced *u na mie*: *la pauvre enfant* (the poor child) *la pau vren fant*.

Before a vowel, *d* final is sounded as *t*.

„	„	<i>c</i> or <i>g</i>	„	„	<i>k</i> .
„	„	<i>x</i> or <i>s</i>	„	„	<i>z</i> .
„	„	<i>f</i>	„	„	<i>v</i> .

Does he take?	<i>Prend-il ?</i>	pronounced,	<i>Pren til ?</i>
with her,	<i>a vec elle ;</i>	"	<i>a vè ke lle.</i>
long or large,	<i>long ou large ;</i>	"	<i>lon kou large.</i>
two pupils,	<i>deux é lè ves ;</i>	"	<i>deu zé lè ves.</i>
You have,	<i>Vous a vez ;</i>	"	<i>Vou za vez.</i>
nine years,	<i>neuf ans ;</i>	"	<i>neu vans.</i>

REMARK 1. Final *f* is pronounced as a *v* only in the word *neuf* (nine), and before the words *ans* (years), *hommes* (men), *heures* (hours).

2. The *t* of the word *et* (and) is never joined to the following vowel ; thus, *et un jour* (and one day) must be pronounced as it is written.

his friend,	<i>son ami.</i>	her fan,	<i>son éventail.</i>
her sack,	<i>son sac.</i>	his silver,	<i>son argent.</i>
a boy,	<i>un garçon.</i>	a girl,	<i>une fille.</i>
nine o'clock,	<i>neuf heures.</i>	a good bed,	<i>un bon lit.</i>

## EXERCICE 57.

Nous avons quatre élèves, elles ont deux ardoises (slates) et un cahier. Ce salon est long et large. A-t-il des amis ? Il en a et nous en avons aussi. Il attend ma visite et la vôtre. Voilà un magnifique arc-en-ciel (rainbow). Je viens avec un ami et une servante. Il y a un grand arbre (tree) sur la montagne, le voyez-vous ? Elle a étudié neuf ans, elle a une excellente éducation. Ce dé est en argent, celui-ci est en or. Elle sort à midi et il sort avec elle. Avez-vous des assiettes ? J'en ai et vous en avez aussi.

## THÈME 57.

Does he sell a horse to his friend? No: he sells a sheep to the butcher. She desires her sack and her fan. Her sack is here, but I do not see her fan. This exercise is long and difficult (*difficile*). Have they some cake? They have some; that cake is sweet and good. Has he a child? He has two children: a boy and a girl. Does he take his silver? He takes his gold and his silver. Do you play with her? We play with Athalie. They will be here at nine o'clock; they want a room and a good bed.



## SECTION XVII.

*h* mute and aspirate.

FIFTY-EIGHTH  
LESSON.

CINQUANTE-HUITIÈME  
LEÇON.

The *h* is said to be *mute* or *aspirate*, though never pronounced with aspiration as in English.

When the *h* is mute, the consonant which precedes the *h* is joined to the vowel which follows it; *les hommes* (the men) must be read *le zo mmes*.

When the *h* is aspirate, the connection does not take place; *les héros* (the heroes) must be read as written.

The vowels *e* and *a* are dropped before *h* mute, and replaced by an apostrophe; thus, *l'homme*, *l'huile*, instead of *le homme*, *la huile*.

*Note.*—In the following exercises, the *h*, when mute, will be printed in italics.

the men,	<i>les ho mmes.</i>	up-stairs,	<i>en haut.</i>
two o'clock,	<i>deux heu res.</i>	the hatchets,	<i>les ha ches.</i>
those coats,	<i>ces ha bits.</i>	some beans,	<i>des ha ri cots.</i>
those men,	<i>ces ho mmes.</i>	some harps,	<i>des har pes.</i>
You dress,	<i>Vous ha bi llez.</i>	You hasten,	<i>Vous hâ tez.</i>
We dress,	<i>Nous ha bi llons.</i>	We hasten,	<i>Nous hâ tons.</i>

this or that, *cet*, before a masculine noun beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

this child,	<i>cet enfant.</i>	that man,	<i>cet homme.</i>
that gold,	<i>cet or.</i>	this coat,	<i>cet habit.</i>
your return,	<i>votre retour.</i>	your departure,	<i>votre départ.</i>
those high mountains,	<i>ces hautes montagnes.</i>		
those beautiful trees,	<i>ces beaux arbres.</i>		

## EXERCICE 58.

Avez-vous vu cet homme? J'ai vu les hommes qui sont en haut. Nous hâtons notre voyage parce que nous sommes malades. Nous habillons les enfants. Ces hommes demandent les haches. Les haches sont en haut. Il y a des haricots sur la table, en voulez-vous? Non, merci: je n'aime pas les haricots. Elles ont acheté deux harpes magnifiques. Ces harpes seront ici à deux heures. Vous habillez votre poupée, et nous habillons cet enfant. Vous hâtez votre départ. A-t-il acheté ces habits? Il a acheté deux habits noirs. Voyez-vous ces hautes maisons? Je vois les hommes qui sont sur ces maisons.

## THÈME 58.

Where is that man? He is up-stairs; he seeks the two hatchets which (*que*) you have brought. The hatchets are under the table. You dress that child, and we dress that (*cette*) doll. We hasten our return because our father is sick. Do you sell some harps? We have two harps in the store.

Do you want those coats? We want those coats; we go out at two o'clock. Do you admire those high mountains? We admire those high mountains and those beautiful trees. Do you desire some beans? We have some beans.

**FIN DES EXERCICES.**

## ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY.

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CARDINAL NUMBERS.	NOM BRES CAR DI NAUX.
1, un.	31, tren te et un.
2, deux.	32, tren te-deux, &c.
3, trois.	40, qua ran te.
4, qua tre.	41, qua ran te et un.
5, cinq.	42, qua ran te-deux, &c.
6, six.	50, cin quan te.
7, sept.	51, cin quan te et un.
8, huit.	52, cin quan te-deux, &c.
9, neuf.	60, soi xan te.
10, dix.	61, soi xan te et un.
11, on ze.	62, soi xan te-deux, &c.
12, dou ze.	70, soi xan te-dix.
13, trei ze.	71, soi xan te-onze.
14, qua tor ze.	72, soi xan te-douze, &c.
15, quin ze.	80, qua tre-vingt.
16, sei ze.	81, qua tre-vingt-un.
17, dix-sept.	82, qua tre-vingt-deux, &c.
18, dix-huit.	90, qua tre-vingt-dix.
19, dix-neuf.	91, que tre-vingt-onze.
20, vingt.	92, qua tre-vingt-douze, &c.
21, vingt et un.	100, cent.
22, vingt-deux, &c.	1,000, mi lle.
30, tren te.	
million, mi llion.	



## ORDINAL NUMBERS.

## NOM BRES OR DI NAUX.

first, *pre mier.*                      third, *troi siè me.*  
 second, *se cond* or *deu xiè me.*      fourth, *qua triè me, &c.*

The other ordinal numbers may be found by dropping the final *e* of the cardinal, and adding *ième* to all of them.

REMARK. — The letter *u* is added to *cinq* (five) : thus, *cinquième*; and the *f* of *neuf* (nine) is changed into *v*: thus, *neuvième*.

## THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

## LES JOURS DE LA SE MAI NE.

Monday,	<i>lun di.</i>	Friday,	<i>ven dre di.</i>
Tuesday,	<i>mar di.</i>	Saturday,	<i>sa me di.</i>
Wednesday,	<i>mer cre di.</i>	Sunday,	<i>di man che.</i>
Thursday,	<i>jeu di.</i>		

## THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

## LES MOIS DE L'ANNÉE.

January,	<i>jan vier.</i>	July,	<i>jui llet.</i>
February,	<i>fé vrier.</i>	August,	<i>août.</i>
March,	<i>mars.</i>	September,	<i>sep tem bre.</i>
April,	<i>a vril.</i>	October,	<i>oc to bre.</i>
May,	<i>mai.</i>	November,	<i>no vem bre.</i>
June,	<i>juin.</i>	December,	<i>dé cem bre.</i>

## THE SEASONS.

## LES SAISONS.

spring,	<i>le printemps.</i>	autumn,	<i>l'au tom ne.</i>
summer,	<i>l'été.</i>	winter,	<i>l'hi ver.</i>

THE FOUR CARDINAL  
POINTS.

LES QUATRE POINTS CAR-  
DINAUX.

north, *le nord.*

east, *l'est.*

south, *le sud.*

west, *l'ouest.*

FAMILY.

FAMILLE.

the, { *le*, before a masculine noun beginning with a consonant.  
*la*, " feminine " " " "  
*l'*, " noun beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.  
*les*, " plural noun.

the father,	<i>le père.</i>
" mother,	<i>la mère.</i>
" grandfather,	<i>le grand père.</i>
" grandmother,	<i>la grand' mère.</i>
" uncle,	<i>l'oncle.</i>
" aunt,	<i>la tante.</i>
" brother,	<i>le frère.</i>
" sister,	<i>la sœur.</i>
" nephews,	<i>les neveux.</i>
" nieces,	<i>les nièces.</i>
" grandson,	<i>le petit fils.</i>
" granddaughter,	<i>la petite fille.</i>

the cousins, <i>m.</i>	<i>les cousins.</i>
" cousins, <i>f.</i>	<i>les cousines.</i>
" husband,	<i>le mari.</i>
" wife,	<i>la femme.</i>
" father-in-law,	<i>le beau-père.</i>
" mother-in-law,	<i>la belle-mère.</i>
" brother-in-law,	<i>le beau-frère.</i>

the sister-in-law,	<i>la belle sœur.</i>
„ relations,	<i>les pa rents.</i>
„ gentleman,	<i>le mon sieur.</i>
„ lady,	<i>la du me.</i>
„ young lady,	<i>la de moi se lle.</i>

## BREAKFAST.

## DÉ JEU NER.

some,	{	<i>du,</i>	before a masc. noun begin'g with a consonant.
		<i>de la,</i>	„ fem. „ „ „ „
		<i>de l',</i>	„ noun begin'g with a vowel or à mute.
		<i>des,</i>	„ plural noun.

some milk,	<i>du lait.</i>
„ coffee,	<i>du ca fé.</i>
„ tea,	<i>du thé.</i>
„ cream,	<i>de la cré me.</i>
„ chocolate,	<i>du cho co lat.</i>
„ sugar,	<i>du su cre.</i>
„ butter,	<i>du beu rre.</i>
„ bread,	<i>du pain.</i>
„ rolls,	<i>des pe tits pains.</i>
„ biscuits,	<i>des bis cuits.</i>
an egg,	<i>un œuf.</i>
some eggs,	<i>des œufs.</i>
„ mutton-chops,	<i>des cô te le ttes.</i>

## DINNER.

## DÎ NER.

some soup,	<i>de la sou pe.</i>
„ boiled meat,	<i>du bou illi.</i>
„ roasted meat,	<i>du rôti.</i>

some beef,	<i>du bœuf.</i>
„ chicken,	<i>du pou let.</i>
„ fish,	<i>du poi sson.</i>
„ game,	<i>du gi bier.</i>
a turkey,	<i>une din de.</i>
some mutton,	<i>du mou ton.</i>
„ ham,	<i>du jam bon.</i>
a leg of mutton,	<i>un gi got.</i>
some gravy,	<i>de la sau ce.</i>

VEGETABLES.

LÉ GU MES.

some potatoes,	<i>des po mmes de te rre.</i>
„ beans,	<i>des ha ri cots.</i>
„ turnips,	<i>des na vets.</i>
„ green peas,	<i>des pe tits pois.</i>
„ tomatoes,	<i>des to ma tes.</i>
„ rice,	<i>du riz.</i>
„ corn,	<i>du maïs.</i>
„ beets,	<i>des be tte ra ves.</i>
„ asparagus,	<i>des as per ges.</i>
„ salad,	<i>de la sa la de.</i>

DESSERT.

DE SSERT.

some cheese,	<i>du fro ma ge.</i>
„ cakes,	<i>des gâ teaux.</i>
„ preserves,	<i>des con fi tu res.</i>
„ jelly,	<i>de la ge lée.</i>
„ custard,	<i>de la cré me.</i>
„ ice-cream,	<i>des gla ces.</i>
an apple-pie,	<i>une tour te aux po mmes.</i>
a custard-pie,	<i>une tar te à la crème.</i>

## FRUITS.

some apples,	<i>des po mmes.</i>
„ peaches,	<i>des pê ches.</i>
„ pears,	<i>des poi res.</i>
„ plums,	<i>des pru nes.</i>
„ strawberries,	<i>des frai ses.</i>
„ raspberries,	<i>des fram boi ses.</i>
„ cherries,	<i>des ce ri ses.</i>
„ grapes,	<i>des rai sins.</i>
„ lemons,	<i>des ci trons.</i>
„ oranges,	<i>des oranges.</i>
„ currants,	<i>des gro se illes.</i>
„ melon,	<i>du me lon.</i>

## FRUITS.

## DRINKS.

some water,	<i>de l'eau.</i>
„ ice-water,	<i>de l'eau à la gla ce.</i>
„ wine,	<i>du vin.</i>
„ claret,	<i>du Bor deaux.</i>
„ champagne,	<i>du cham pa gne.</i>
„ cider,	<i>du ci dre.</i>
„ beer,	<i>de la bière.</i>
„ lemonade,	<i>de la li mo na de.</i>
„ brandy,	<i>de l'eau de vie.</i>
„ liquors,	<i>des li queurs.</i>

## BOI SSONS.

## TOILET.

a, an, one,	{ <i>un,</i> before a masculine noun.
	{ <i>une,</i> „ feminine „
a basin,	<i>une cu ve tte.</i>

## TOI LE TTE.

a pitcher,	<i>un pot à eau.</i>
soap,	<i>un savon.</i>
a brush,	<i>une brosse.</i>
a comb,	<i>un peigne.</i>
a nail-brush,	<i>une brosse à ongles.</i>
a tooth-brush,	<i>une brosse à dents.</i>
some pomatum,	<i>de la pomme de.</i>

my,	{ <i>mon</i> before a masculine noun, or a feminine noun beginning with a vowel or <i>h</i> mute.	
	<i>ma</i>	„ feminine noun beginning with a consonant.
	<i>mes</i>	„ plural noun.

my dress,	<i>ma robe.</i>
„ night-gown,	<i>ma robe de nuit.</i>
„ morning-gown,	<i>ma robe de chambre.</i>
„ petticoat,	<i>mon jupe.</i>
„ skirt,	<i>ma jupe.</i>
„ drawers,	<i>mes caleçons.</i>
„ pantaloons,	<i>mes pantalons.</i>
„ cap,	<i>mon bonnet.</i>
„ night-cap,	<i>mon bonnet de nuit.</i>
„ apron,	<i>mon tablier.</i>
„ collar,	<i>mon col.</i>
„ cuffs,	<i>mes manchettes.</i>

thy,	{ <i>ton</i> before a masculine noun or a feminine noun beginning with a vowel or <i>h</i> mute.	
	<i>ma</i>	„ feminine noun beginning with a consonant.
	<i>mes</i>	„ plural noun.

thy shirts,	<i>tes chemises.</i>
„ collar,	<i>ton col.</i>
„ pantaloons,	<i>tes pantalons.</i>

thy jacket,	<i>ta veste.</i>
„ hat,	<i>ton chapeau.</i>
„ cap,	<i>ta cas que tte.</i>
„ umbrella,	<i>ton pa ra pluie.</i>
„ coat,	<i>ton ha bit.</i>
„ frock-coat,	<i>ta re din go te.</i>
„ overcoat,	<i>ton pa le tot.</i>
„ cravat,	<i>ta cra va te.</i>
„ hose,	<i>tes chau sse ttes.</i>
„ boots,	<i>tes bo ttes.</i>
„ shoes,	<i>tes sou liers.</i>

his, her, { *son*, before a masculine noun or a feminine noun  
beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.  
*sa*, „ „ fem. noun begin'g with a consonant.  
*ses*, „ „ plural noun.

her bonnet,	<i>son cha peau.</i>
„ furs,	<i>ses fou rru res.</i>
„ gloves,	<i>ses gants.</i>
„ veil,	<i>son voi le.</i>
„ handkerchief,	<i>son mou choir.</i>
„ ribbons,	<i>ses ru bans.</i>
„ shawl,	<i>son châ le.</i>
„ stockings,	<i>ses bas.</i>
„ fan,	<i>son é ven tail.</i>
„ garters,	<i>ses ja rre tiè res.</i>
„ parasol,	<i>son om bre lle.</i>
„ boots,	<i>ses bo tti nes.</i>
„ cloak,	<i>son man teau.</i>
„ gaiters,	<i>ses guê tres.</i>
„ muff,	<i>son man chon.</i>
„ slippers,	<i>ses pan tou fles.</i>

SCHOOL.

É CO LE.

our,	{	<i>no tre</i> , before a singular noun.
	{	<i>nos</i> , " plural "
our teacher, m.		<i>notre maî tre.</i>
" pupils,		<i>nos é lè ves.</i>
" teacher (f.),		<i>notre maî tre sse.</i>
" boarding-pupils,		<i>nos pen sio nnaî res.</i>
" professor,		<i>notre pro fe sseur.</i>
" vacation,		<i>nos va can ces.</i>
" boarding school,		<i>notre pen sion.</i>
a holiday,		<i>un con gé.</i>
your,	{	<i>votre</i> , before a singular noun.
	{	<i>vos</i> , " plural "
your books,		<i>vos li vres.</i>
" slate,		<i>votre ar doi se.</i>
" copy-books,		<i>vos ca hiers.</i>
" penknife,		<i>votre canif.</i>
" desk,		<i>votre pu pi tre.</i>
" pencil,		<i>votre crayon (crai ion).</i>
" pens,		<i>vos plu mes.</i>
" slate-pencils,		<i>vos crayons d'ar doi se.</i>
their,	{	<i>leur</i> , before a singular noun.
	{	<i>leurs</i> , " plural "
their paper,		<i>leur pa pier.</i>
" envelopes,		<i>leurs en ve lo ppes.</i>
" letter paper,		<i>leur pa pier à le ttre.</i>
" inkstands,		<i>leurs en criers.</i>
" sponge,		<i>leur é ponge.</i>
" india-rubber,		<i>leur go mme é las ti que.</i>
" chalk,		<i>leur craie.</i>
the blackboard,		<i>le ta bleau.</i>



## THE HOUSE.

## LA MAISON.

the roof,	<i>le toit.</i>
„ library,	<i>la bi bli o thè que.</i>
„ front,	<i>la fa ç a de.</i>
„ dining-room,	<i>la sa lle-à-man ger.</i>
„ hall,	<i>le co rri dor.</i>
„ bath-room,	<i>la cham bre à bain.</i>
„ stairs,	<i>l'es ca lier.</i>
„ kitchen,	<i>la cui si ne.</i>
„ rooms,	<i>les cham bres.</i>
„ gas,	<i>le gaz.</i>
„ parlor,	<i>le sa lon.</i>
„ furnace,	<i>le ca lo ri fê re.</i>

## THE ROOM.

## LA CHAMBRE.

this or that,	{ <i>ce</i> , bef. a masc. noun begin'g with a consonant.					
	<i>cet</i> ,	„	„	„	„	vowel or
	<i>h</i> mute.					
	{ <i>cette</i> , before a feminine noun.					

these or those, *ces*, before a plural noun.

that bed,	<i>ce lit.</i>
that wardrobe,	<i>cette ar moi re.</i>
those mattresses,	<i>ces ma te las.</i>
that washstand,	<i>cette toi le tte.</i>
that bolster,	<i>ce tra ver sin.</i>
that mirror,	<i>ce mi ro ir.</i>
that pillow,	<i>cet o re iller.</i>
those rocking-chairs,	<i>ces ber ceu ses.</i>
that bureau,	<i>cette co mmo de.</i>
those pin-cushions,	<i>ces pe lo tes.</i>

THE PARLOR.

LE SALON.

that carpet,	<i>ce ta pis.</i>
those chairs,	<i>ces chai ses.</i>
those curtains,	<i>ces ri deaux.</i>
that clock,	<i>cette pen du le.</i>
that mantle-piece,	<i>cette che mi née.</i>
that shelf,	<i>cette é ta gè re.</i>
that piano,	<i>ce pia no.</i>
those vases,	<i>ces va ses.</i>
that sofa,	<i>ce ca na pé.</i>
that chandelier,	<i>ce lus tre.</i>
these armchairs,	<i>ces fau teuils.</i>
those pictures,	<i>ces ta bleaux.</i>

THE DINING-ROOM.

LA SALLE-À-MANGER.

the table,	<i>la ta ble.</i>
„ sideboard,	<i>le bu ffet.</i>
„ silver,	<i>l'ar gen te rie.</i>
„ spoons,	<i>les cui llers.</i>
„ forks,	<i>les four che ttes.</i>
„ knives,	<i>les cou teaux.</i>
„ glasses,	<i>les ve rres.</i>
„ plates,	<i>les a ssie tes.</i>
„ dishes,	<i>les plats.</i>
„ soup-dish,	<i>la sou piè re.</i>
„ salt-cellars,	<i>les sa liè res.</i>
„ table-cloth,	<i>la na ppe.</i>
„ napkins,	<i>les ser vie ties.</i>
„ waiter,	<i>le pla teau.</i>

THE KITCHEN.

LA CUISINE.

the stove,	<i>le poê le.</i>
„ wood,	<i>le bois.</i>

the coal,	<i>le char bon.</i>
„ matches,	<i>les a llu me ttes.</i>
„ shovel,	<i>la pe lle.</i>
„ tongs,	<i>les pin ce ttes.</i>
„ pot,	<i>la mar mi te.</i>
„ pans,	<i>les ca sse ro les.</i>
„ frying-pan,	<i>la poêle.</i>
„ pail,	<i>le seau.</i>

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## EPOCHS.

## É PO QUES.

the time,	<i>le temps.</i>	an evening,	<i>un soir.</i>
a century,	<i>un siè cle.</i>	a night,	<i>une nuit.</i>
a year,	<i>un an.</i>	an hour,	<i>une heu re.</i>
a month,	<i>un mois.</i>	a minute,	<i>une mi nu te.</i>
a week,	<i>une se mai ne.</i>	noon,	<i>mi di.</i>
a day,	<i>un jour.</i>	midnight,	<i>mi nuit.</i>

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## THE ELEMENTS.

## LES É LÉ MENTS.

the earth,	<i>la te rre.</i>	the heaven,	<i>le ciel.</i>
„ air,	<i>l'air.</i>	„ sun,	<i>le so leil.</i>
„ water,	<i>l'eau.</i>	„ moon,	<i>la lu ne.</i>
„ fire,	<i>le feu.</i>	„ stars,	<i>les é toi les.</i>
„ sea,	<i>la mer.</i>	„ planets,	<i>les pla nè tes.</i>

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the wind,	<i>le vent.</i>	the fog,	<i>le brou illard.</i>
„ storm,	<i>l'o ra ge.</i>	„ snow,	<i>la nei ge.</i>
„ lightning,	<i>les é clairs.</i>	„ ice,	<i>la gla ce.</i>
„ thunder,	<i>le to nne rre.</i>	„ dust,	<i>la pou ssie re.</i>
„ clouds,	<i>les nu a ges.</i>	„ mud,	<i>la boue.</i>
„ rain,	<i>la pluie.</i>	„ smoke,	<i>la fu mée.</i>

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.      DI VI SIONS GÉ O GRA-  
PHI QUES.

a continent,	<i>un con ti nent.</i>
an island,	<i>une î le.</i>
a peninsula,	<i>une pres qu'î le.</i>
a mountain,	<i>une mon ta gne.</i>
a volcano,	<i>un vol can.</i>
a stream,	<i>un fleu ve.</i>
a river,	<i>une ri viè re.</i>
a lake,	<i>un lac.</i>
a gulf,	<i>un gol fe.</i>
a strait,	<i>un dé troit.</i>

PRODUCTIONS.      PRO DUC TIONS.

some wheat,	<i>du blé.</i>
„ corn,	<i>du maïs.</i>
„ oats,	<i>de l'a voi ne.</i>
„ hay,	<i>du foin.</i>
„ barley,	<i>de l'or ge.</i>
„ rye,	<i>du sei gle.</i>
„ cotton,	<i>du co ton.</i>
„ tobacco,	<i>du ta bac.</i>
„ coffee,	<i>du ca fé.</i>
„ sugar,	<i>du su cre.</i>

TREES.      AR BRES.

the oak,	<i>le ché ne.</i>
„ pine,	<i>le pin.</i>
„ walnut,	<i>le noyer (noi ier).</i>
„ chestnut,	<i>le ma ro nnier.</i>

the locust,	<i>l'a ca cia.</i>
„ elm,	<i>l'or me.</i>
„ poplar,	<i>le peu plier.</i>
„ apple-tree,	<i>le po mmier.</i>
„ peach-tree,	<i>le pé cher.</i>
„ pear-tree,	<i>le poi rier.</i>
„ plum-tree,	<i>le pru nier.</i>
„ cherry-tree,	<i>le ce ri sier.</i>
„ fig-tree,	<i>le fi guier.</i>
„ vine,	<i>la vi gne.</i>

## FLOWERS.

## FLEURS.

the rose,	<i>la ro se.</i>
„ violet,	<i>la vio le tte.</i>
„ lily,	<i>le lis.</i>
„ pink,	<i>l'æ illet.</i>
„ mignonette,	<i>le ré sé da.</i>
„ heliotrope,	<i>l'hé lio tro pe.</i>
„ jessamine,	<i>le jas min.</i>
„ geranium,	<i>le gé ra nium.</i>
„ hawthorn,	<i>l'au bé pi ne.</i>
„ lilac,	<i>le li las.</i>
„ lily of the valley,	<i>le mu guet.</i>
„ a rosebud,	<i>un bou ton de ro se.</i>

## ANIMALS.

## A NI MAUX.

an ox,	<i>un bœuf.</i>	a calf,	<i>un veau.</i>
a cow,	<i>une va che.</i>	a dog,	<i>un chien.</i>
a horse,	<i>un che val.</i>	a cat,	<i>un chat.</i>
a mare,	<i>une ju ment.</i>	a sheep,	<i>un mou ton.</i>
a mule,	<i>un mu let.</i>	a goat,	<i>une chè vre.</i>
a pig,	<i>un co chon.</i>	a lamb,	<i>un a gneau.</i>

BIRDS.

OI SEAUX.

the hen,	<i>la pou le.</i>
„ chickens,	<i>les pou lets.</i>
„ duck,	<i>le ca nard.</i>
„ turkey,	<i>le din don.</i>
„ goose,	<i>l'oie.</i>
„ canary-bird,	<i>le se rin.</i>
„ nightingale,	<i>le ro ssi gnol.</i>
„ sparrow,	<i>le moi neau.</i>
„ swallow,	<i>l'hi ron de lle.</i>
„ lark,	<i>l'a lou ette.</i>
„ robin,	<i>le rou ge gor ge.</i>
„ partridge,	<i>la per drix.</i>

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FISHES.

POI SSONS.

that whale,	<i>ce tte ba lei ne.</i>
„ shark,	<i>ce re quin.</i>
„ salmon,	<i>ce sau mon.</i>
„ codfish,	<i>cette mo rue.</i>
„ mackerel,	<i>ce ma que reau.</i>
these oysters,	<i>ces huî tres.</i>
that lobster,	<i>ce ho mard.</i>
those shrimps,	<i>ces é cre vi sses.</i>

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INSECTS.

IN SEC TES.

a caterpillar,	<i>une che ni lle.</i>	a mosquito,	<i>un mou sti que.</i>
a bee,	<i>une a be lle.</i>	an ant,	<i>une four mi.</i>
a wasp,	<i>une guê pe.</i>	a butterfly,	<i>un pa pi llon.</i>
a fly,	<i>une mou che.</i>	a spider,	<i>une a rai gnée.</i>

## METALS AND PRECIOUS

## MÉTALX ET PIERRÉS

## STONES.

## PRÉCIEUXES.

the gold,	<i>l'or.</i>	the diamond,	<i>le dia mant.</i>
„ silver,	<i>l'ar gent.</i>	„ ruby,	<i>le ru bis.</i>
„ iron,	<i>le fer.</i>	„ topaz,	<i>la to pa ze.</i>
„ lead,	<i>le plomb.</i>	„ emerald,	<i>l'é me rau de.</i>
„ copper,	<i>le cui vre.</i>	„ garnet,	<i>le gre nat.</i>
„ steel,	<i>l'a cier.</i>	„ amethyst,	<i>l'a mé thys te.</i>

## JEWELS.

## BI JOUX.

my watch,	<i>ma mon tre.</i>
thy chain,	<i>ta chai ne.</i>
her necklace,	<i>son co llier.</i>
her ear-rings,	<i>ses bou cles d'o re illes.</i>
my pin,	<i>ma bro che.</i>
thy bracelet,	<i>ton bra ce let.</i>
her ring,	<i>sa ba gue.</i>
my buckle,	<i>ma bou cle.</i>
his seal,	<i>son ca chet.</i>
thy opera-glass,	<i>ta lor gne tte.</i>

## THE BODY.

## LE CORPS.

the face,	<i>la fi gu re.</i>	the mouth,	<i>la bou che.</i>
„ hair,	<i>les che veux.</i>	„ cheeks,	<i>les joues.</i>
„ forehead,	<i>le front.</i>	„ teeth,	<i>les dents.</i>
„ nose,	<i>le nez.</i>	„ eyelashes,	<i>les cils.</i>
„ eye,	<i>l'œil.</i>	„ eyebrows,	<i>les sour cils.</i>
„ eyes,	<i>les yeux.</i>	„ neck,	<i>le cou.</i>

the ears,	<i>les o re illes.</i>
„ complexion,	<i>le teint.</i>
„ skin,	<i>la peau.</i>

the arms,	<i>les bras.</i>
„ elbow,	<i>le cou de.</i>
„ legs,	<i>les jam bes.</i>
„ knees,	<i>les ge noux.</i>
„ feet,	<i>les pieds.</i>
„ fingers,	<i>les doigts.</i>
„ toes,	<i>les or teils.</i>
„ nails,	<i>les on gles.</i>
„ blood,	<i>le sang.</i>

DISEASES.

MA LA DIES.

the fever,	<i>la fiè vre.</i>
„ ague,	<i>le fri sson.</i>
„ measles,	<i>la rou g eo le.</i>
„ smallpox,	<i>la pe ti te vé ro le.</i>
„ scarlet-fever,	<i>la scar la ti ne.</i>
a cold,	<i>un rhu me.</i>
a cough,	<i>une toux.</i>
the whooping-cough,	<i>la co que lu che.</i>
headache,	<i>mal à la té te.</i>
toothache,	<i>mal aux dents.</i>
sore throat,	<i>mal à la gor ge.</i>
sore eyes,	<i>mal aux yeux.</i>

PROFESSIONE.

PRO FE SSIONS.

to the, at the,	{ au before a masculine noun beginning with a consonant.	
	à la „	feminine noun beginning with a consonant.
	à l' „	noun beginning with a vowel or h mute.
	aux „	plural noun.



to the baker,	<i>au bou lan ger.</i>
„ butcher,	<i>au bou cher.</i>
„ grocer,	<i>à l'é pi cier.</i>
„ confectioner,	<i>au con fi seur.</i>
„ shoemakers,	<i>aux cor do nniers.</i>
„ tailors,	<i>aux ta illeurs.</i>
„ hatter,	<i>au cha pe lier.</i>
„ joiner,	<i>au me nui sier.</i>
„ watchmaker,	<i>à l'hor lo ger.</i>
„ goldsmith,	<i>à l'or fè vre.</i>
„ seamstress,	<i>à la cou tu riè re.</i>
„ milliners,	<i>aux mo dis tes.</i>

of the, from the,	{	<i>du</i>	before a masculine noun beginning with a consonant.
		<i>de la</i>	„ feminine noun beginning with a consonant.
		<i>de l'</i>	„ noun beginning with a vowel or <i>h</i> mute.
		<i>des</i>	„ plural noun.

of the physician,	<i>du mé de cin.</i>
„ apothecary,	<i>du phar ma cien.</i>
„ merchant,	<i>du né go ciant.</i>
„ lawyer,	<i>de l'a vo cat.</i>
„ soldiers,	<i>des sol dats.</i>
„ sailors,	<i>des ma te lots.</i>
„ notary,	<i>du no tai re.</i>
„ professor,	<i>du pro fe sseur.</i>
„ governess,	<i>de la gou ver nan te.</i>
„ carpenter,	<i>du char pen tier.</i>
„ banker,	<i>du ban quier.</i>
„ coachman,	<i>du co cher.</i>

THE FINE ARTS.

LES BEAUX ARTS.

music,	<i>la mu si que.</i>	painting,	<i>la pein tu re.</i>
singing,	<i>le chant.</i>	engraving,	<i>la gra vu re.</i>
dancing,	<i>la dan se.</i>	sculpture,	<i>la scul ptu re.</i>
drawing,	<i>le de ssin.</i>	architecture,	<i>l'ar chi tec tu re.</i>

NEEDLEWORK.

TRA VAIL À L'AI GUI LLE.

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my needle,	<i>mon ai gui lle.</i>
thy thimble,	<i>ton dé.</i>
her scissors,	<i>ses ci seaux.</i>
our thread,	<i>notre fil.</i>
your worsted,	<i>votre lai ne.</i>
their tapestry,	<i>leur ta pi sse rie.</i>
my pins,	<i>mes é pin gles.</i>
thy spool,	<i>ta bo bi ne.</i>
her silk,	<i>sa soie.</i>
our cord,	<i>notre gan se.</i>
your tape,	<i>votre ru ban de fil.</i>
their hooks-and-eyes,	<i>leurs a gra ffes.</i>
a button,	<i>un bou ton.</i>
a skein,	<i>un é che veau.</i>

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GAMES.

JEUX.

a kite,	<i>un cerf-vo lant.</i>
a top,	<i>une tou pie.</i>
a ball,	<i>une ba lle.</i>
a drum,	<i>un tam bour.</i>
a hoop,	<i>un cer ceau.</i>
a rope,	<i>une cor de.</i>

marbles,	<i>des bi lles.</i>
a swing,	<i>une ba lan çoi re.</i>
a doll,	<i>une pou pée.</i>
a dinner-set,	<i>un mé na ge.</i>
a tea-set,	<i>un dé jeu ner.</i>
blind-man's-buff,	<i>colin ma illard.</i>
hide-and-seek,	<i>ca che ca che.</i>
checkers,	<i>les da mes.</i>

## FESTIVALS.

## FÊ TES.

Christmas,	<i>No ël.</i>
New-year's day,	<i>Le jour de l'an.</i>
Shrove Tuesday,	<i>Mar di gras.</i>
Ash Wednesday,	<i>Le mer cre di des cen dres.</i>
Lent,	<i>le Ca rê me.</i>
Good Friday,	<i>Ven dre di saint.</i>
Easter,	<i>Pâ ques.</i>
Thanksgiving day,	<i>Le jour d'ac tions de grâ ce.</i>
birthday,	<i>le jour de nai ssan ce.</i>

## CHURCH.

## L' É GLI SE.

the gate,	<i>le por tail.</i>
„ altar,	<i>l'au tel.</i>
„ chapel,	<i>la cha pe lle.</i>
„ pews,	<i>les bancs.</i>
„ pulpit,	<i>la chai re.</i>
„ candlesticks,	<i>les chan de liers.</i>
„ organ,	<i>l'or gue.</i>
„ bishop,	<i>l'é vê que.</i>
„ priest,	<i>le pré tre.</i>
„ minister,	<i>le mi nis tre.</i>
„ sermon,	<i>le ser mon.</i>
„ choir,	<i>le chœur.</i>

A WEDDING.

UN MA RIA GE.

the bride,	<i>la ma riée.</i>
„ groom,	<i>le ma rié.</i>
„ bride's-maids,	<i>les filles d'honneur.</i>
„ groom's-men,	<i>les gar çons d'honneur.</i>
„ wedding-dress,	<i>la ro be de no ce.</i>
„ veil,	<i>le voi le.</i>
„ wreath,	<i>la cou ro nne.</i>
„ ring,	<i>l'a llian ce.</i>

A FUNERAL.

UN EN TE RRE MENT.

the hearse,	<i>le cor bi llard.</i>
„ coffin,	<i>le cer cueil.</i>
„ grave,	<i>la fo sse.</i>
„ tomb,	<i>la tom be.</i>
„ pall-bearers,	<i>les por teurs.</i>
„ cemetery,	<i>le ci me tiè re.</i>

FAMILIAR  
PHRASES.

PHRA SES  
FA MI LIÈ RES.

Sir,	<i>Mon sieur.</i>
Madam,	<i>Ma da me.</i>
Miss,	<i>Ma de moi se lle.</i>
Gentlemen,	<i>Me ssieurs.</i>
Ladies,	<i>Mes da mes.</i>
Young ladies,	<i>Mes de moi se lles.</i>
Good-morning,	<i>Bon jour.</i>
Good-evening,	<i>Bon soir.</i>
Good-night,	<i>Bo nne nuit.</i>

Good-by,	<i>A dieu.</i>
until to-morrow,	<i>à de main.</i>
until Monday,	<i>à lun di.</i>
until we see each other again,	<i>au re voir.</i>

---

How do you do?	<i>Co mment vous portez-vous ?</i>
Very well, thank you ; and yourself ?	<i>Très-bien, mer ci ; et vous ?</i>
Not very well,	<i>Pas très-bien.</i>
How is your father ?	<i>Co mment se porte vo tre pè re.</i>
Pretty well, thank you,	<i>Assez bien, je vous re mer cie.</i>
How is everybody at your house ?	<i>Co mment se porte-t-on chez vous ?</i>
Everybody is well,	<i>Tout le mon de se por te bien.</i>

---

Go to bed,	<i>A llez vous cou cher.</i>
Lie down,	<i>Cou chez-vous.</i>
Sleep well,	<i>Dor mez bien.</i>
Get up,	<i>Le vez-vous.</i>
Dress yourself,	<i>Ha bi llez-vous.</i>
Did you sleep well ?	<i>A vez-vous bien dor mi ?</i>
Perfectly well,	<i>Par fai te ment bien.</i>
I am glad of it,	<i>J'en suis bien ai se.</i>

---

The bell has rung,	<i>On a so nné.</i>
Who is it ?	<i>Qui est-ce ?</i>
It is a call,	<i>C'est u ne vi si te.</i>
They are knocking at the door,	<i>On fra ppe à la por te.</i>
Who is there ?	<i>Qui est là ?</i>
Come in,	<i>En trez.</i>
Do not come in,	<i>N'en trez pas.</i>
I do not care,	<i>Ça m'est é gal.</i>

Sit down,	<i>A sseyez vous.</i>
Be still,	<i>Res tez tran qui lle.</i>
Hush,	<i>Tai sez-vous.</i>
Come here,	<i>Ve nez ici.</i>
Make haste,	<i>Dé pê chez-vous.</i>
Shut the door,	<i>Fer mez la por te.</i>
Open the window,	<i>Ou vrez la fe nê tre.</i>
Go out,	<i>Sor tez.</i>
Do not go out,	<i>Ne sortez pas.</i>
Go away,	<i>Allez-vous-en.</i>

Read,	<i>Li sez.</i>
Write,	<i>É cri vez.</i>
Begin,	<i>Co mmen cez.</i>
Go on,	<i>Con ti nuez.</i>
Give me,	<i>Do nnez-moi.</i>
Pass me,	<i>Pa ssez-moi.</i>
Lend me,	<i>Prê tez moi.</i>
Bring me,	<i>A ppor tez-moi.</i>
Send me,	<i>En voy ez-moi.</i>
You are welcome,	<i>À vo tre ser vi ce.</i>

May I talk?	<i>Puis-je par ler?</i>
May I go out?	<i>Puis-je sor tir?</i>
May I go up-stairs?	<i>Pnis-je a ller en haut?</i>
May I go down-stairs?	<i>Puis-je a ller en bas?</i>
What is it?	<i>Qu'est-ce que c'est?</i>
What do you say?	<i>Que di tes-vous?</i>
Speak louder,	<i>Par lez plus haut.</i>

Where is my book?	<i>Où est mon li vre?</i>
Here it is. There it is,	<i>Le voi ci. Le voi là.</i>

Where is my dress?	<i>Où est ma robe?</i>
Here it is. There it is,	<i>La voi ci. La voi là.</i>
Where are the children?	<i>Où sont les en fants?</i>
Here they are. There they are,	<i>Les voi ci. Les voi là.</i>

Who is it?	<i>Qui est-ce?</i>
It is I,	<i>C'est moi.</i>
It is he,	<i>C'est lui.</i>
Who did that?	<i>Qui a fait ce la?</i>
It is she,	<i>C'est elle.</i>
It is not I,	<i>Ce n'est pas moi.</i>
It is you,	<i>C'est vous.</i>
It is they, m.	<i>Ce sont eux.</i>
It is they, f.	<i>Ce sont elles.</i>

Whose book is this?	<i>A qui est ce li vre?</i>
It is mine,	<i>Il est à moi.</i>
Whose slate is this?	<i>A qui est cette ar doi se?</i>
It is John's,	<i>Elle est à Jean.</i>
Whose gloves are those?	<i>A qui sont ces gants?</i>
They are Mary's,	<i>Ils sont à Ma rie.</i>
Whose pens are these?	<i>A qui sont ces plu mes?</i>
They are ours,	<i>Elles son à nous.</i>

To the house of,	<i>Chez.</i>
To my house,	<i>Chez moi.</i>
To his house,	<i>Chez lui.</i>
To her house,	<i>Chez elle.</i>
To our house,	<i>Chez nous.</i>

To your house,	<i>Chez vous.</i>
To their house,	<i>Chez eux, m.</i>
To their house,	<i>Chez elles, f.</i>
To your brother's,	<i>Chez vo tre frère.</i>
To my aunt's,	<i>Chez ma tan te.</i>
To the baker's,	<i>Chez le bou lan ger.</i>

Where are you going?	<i>Où a llez-vous?</i>
I am going to my house,	<i>Je vais chez moi.</i>
Where is he going?	<i>Où va-t-il?</i>
He is going to his house,	<i>Il va chez lui.</i>
Where is she going?	<i>Où va-t-elle?</i>
She is going to her friend's,	<i>Elle va chez son a mie.</i>

How old are you?	<i>Quel âge a vez-vous?</i>
I am ten years old,	<i>J'ai dix ans.</i>
How old is he?	<i>Quel âge a-t-il?</i>
He is five years old,	<i>Il a cinq ans.</i>
How old is she?	<i>Quel âge a-t-elle?</i>
She is twenty,	<i>Elle a vingt ans.</i>
How old is your brother?	<i>Quel âge a votre frère?</i>
He is twelve,	<i>Il a douze ans.</i>
How old is your sister?	<i>Quel âge a votre sœur?</i>
She is fifteen,	<i>Elle a quinze ans.</i>

What is your name?	<i>Co mment vous a ppe lez-vous?</i>
My name is Peter,	<i>Je m'a ppe lle Pie rre.</i>



What is your sister's name? *Co mment s'a ppe lle vo tre  
sœur?*

Her name is Laura, *Elle s'a ppe lle Lau re.*

What is your father's name? *Co mment s'a ppe lle vo tre père?*

His name is Robert, *Il s'a ppe lle Ro bert.*

It is warm, *Il fait chaud.*

It is cold, *Il fait froid.*

It rains, *Il pleut.*

It snows, *Il neige.*

It freezes, *Il gèle.*

It thaws, *Il dé gèle.*

It hails, *Il grêle.*

It thunders, *Il tonne.*

It is fine weather, *Il fait beau temps.*

It is bad weather, *Il fait mau vais temps.*

It is windy, *Il fait du vent.*

It is muddy, *Il fait de la boue.*

It is very dusty, *Il fait beau coup de pou ssière.*

Are you hungry? *Avez-vous faim?*

No: I am thirsty, *Non; j'ai soif.*

Is he cold? *A-t-il froid?*

He is warm, *Il a chaud.*

Is she sleepy? *A-t-elle sommeil?*

She is sleepy, *Elle a sommeil.*

Are you afraid? *Avez-vous peur?*

No: we are ashamed. *Non; nous a vons honte.*

I am not very well, *Je suis un peu sou ffran te.*

I am sick, *Je suis ma la de.*

I have the headache,	<i>J'ai mal à la tête.</i>
She has a sore throat,	<i>Elle a mal à la gorge.</i>
He has the toothache,	<i>Il a mal aux dents.</i>
We have sore eyes,	<i>Nous avons mal aux yeux.</i>
Lucy has a fever,	<i>Lu cie a la fiè vre.</i>
I am very sorry for it,	<i>J'en suis bien fa ché.</i>
Here is the doctor,	<i>Voi ci le mé de cin.</i>
Here are some medicines,	<i>Voi là des mé de ci nes.</i>

What time is it?	<i>Que lle heu re est-il?</i>
It is one o'clock,	<i>Il est une heu re.</i>
It is a quarter past two,	<i>Il est deux heu res et quart.</i>
It is half past five,	<i>Il est cinq heu res et de mie.</i>
It is twelve,	<i>Il est mi di.</i>
It is a quarter to twelve,	<i>Il est mi di moins un quart.</i>
It is ten minutes to six,	<i>Il est six heu res moins dix mi nu tes.</i>
It is midnight,	<i>Il est mi nuit.</i>
It is early,	<i>Il est de bo nne heu re.</i>
It is late,	<i>Il est tard.</i>

Give my love to your sister,	<i>Fai tes mes a mi tiés à vo tre sœur.</i>
Give her my love,	<i>Fai tes-lui mes a mi tiés.</i>
Give my compliments to your father,	<i>Fai tes mes com pli ments à vo tre père.</i>
Give him my compliments,	<i>Fai tes-lui mes com pli ments.</i>

Remember me to him *or* to her, *Ra ppe lez-moi à son sou ve-  
nir.*

Happy new-year, *Bo nne a nnée.*

I wish you a happy new-year,  
*Je vous sou haite une bo nne a nnée.*

FIN.

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